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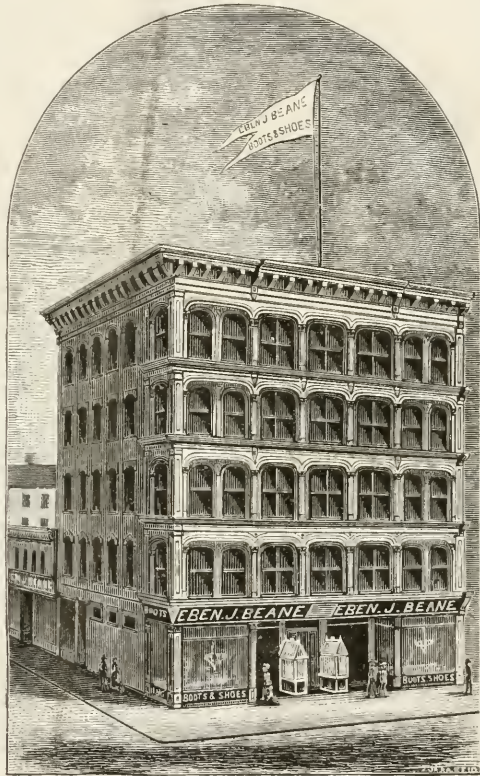
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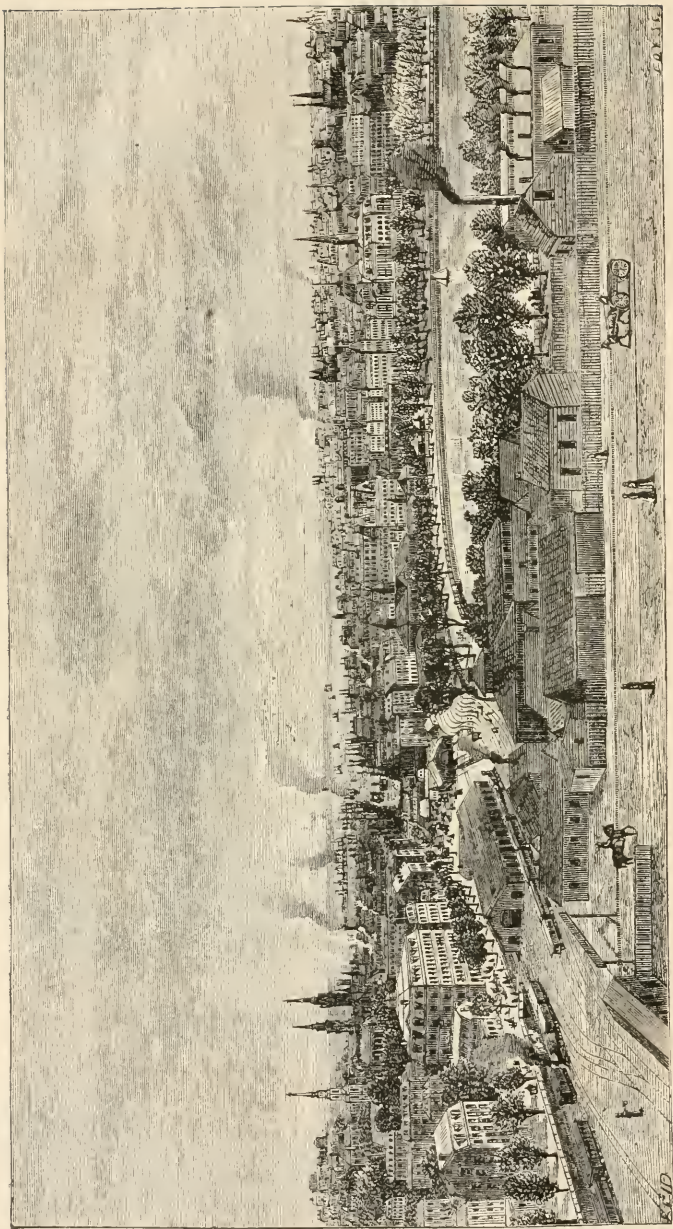
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THE PAST AND THE PRESENT.

NARRAGANSETT

SEA AND SHORE

— AN —

ILLUSTRATED GUIDE TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT,
NARRAGANSETT PIER, BLOCK ISLAND, WATCH
HILL, ROCKY POINT, SILVER SPRING,

AND ALL THE

FAMOUS SEA-SIDE RESORTS OF RHODE ISLAND,

WITH A

MAP OF NARRAGANSETT BAY.

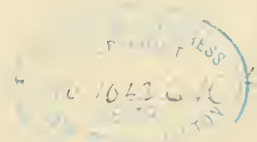
By REV. FREDERIC DENISON, A. M.,

CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE R. I. H. SOCIETY.

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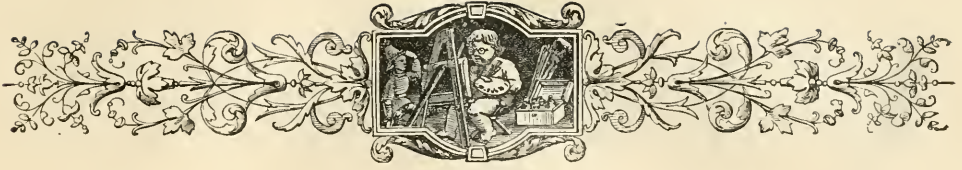
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Preface.



WE have here undertaken what has long been a desideratum — a panoramic view of the cities and historic shores of the Narragansett country. Encouraged by the public favor shown to a smaller and unillustrated volume previously issued, we have consented to prepare a larger and more historic work, that combines the hand-book of historical items, the guide book, and the pictorial help to the visitor.

Our work, both in the letter-press and illustrations, will reveal the steady and wonderful progress made on these shores from the providential beginning in 1636. The key to this progress will be recognized in the faith, spirit, principles, courage and perseverance of our fathers.

This is not a reprint of any previous work, but something projected on its own novel base; nor is it made up of extracts from other volumes. Our design is to show what was and what is.

No efforts have been spared to make our work trustworthy in respect to names, dates and events. The highest authorities have been carefully consulted and faithfully followed. The engravings have been executed under the management of James S. Foy, Sculpt., from designs by Albert L. Bodwell and others. No better work of pencil and graver has been performed in our State.

The publishing house has ventured upon heavy expenditures, but has trusted to the generous patronage of an appreciative people.

J. Jenison





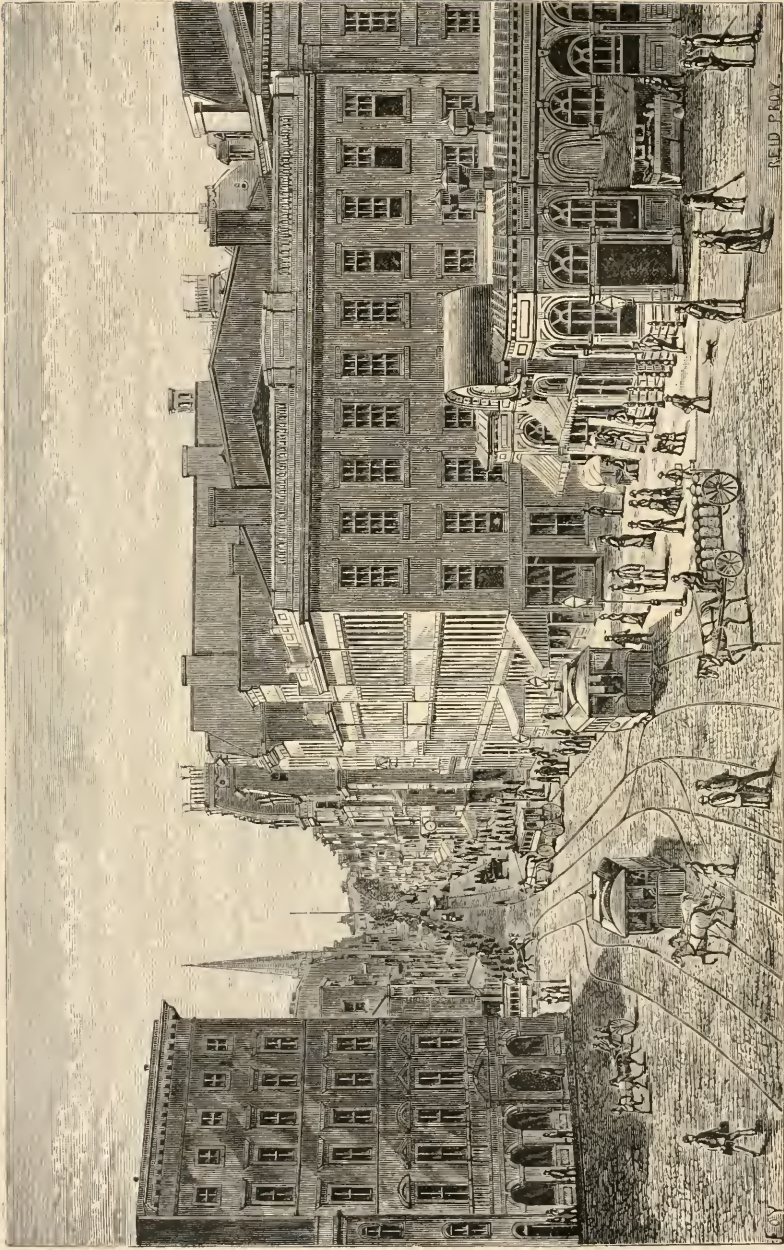
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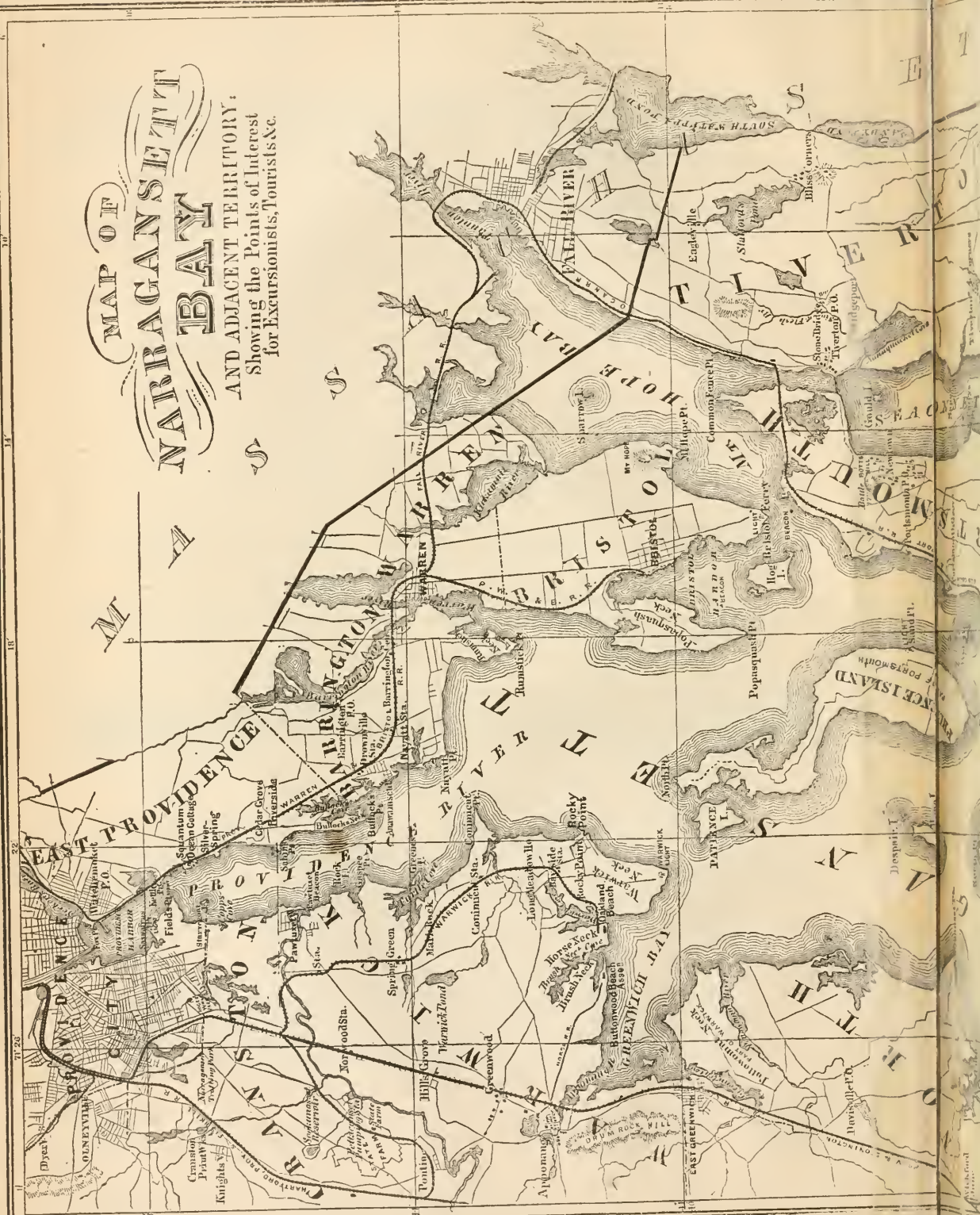
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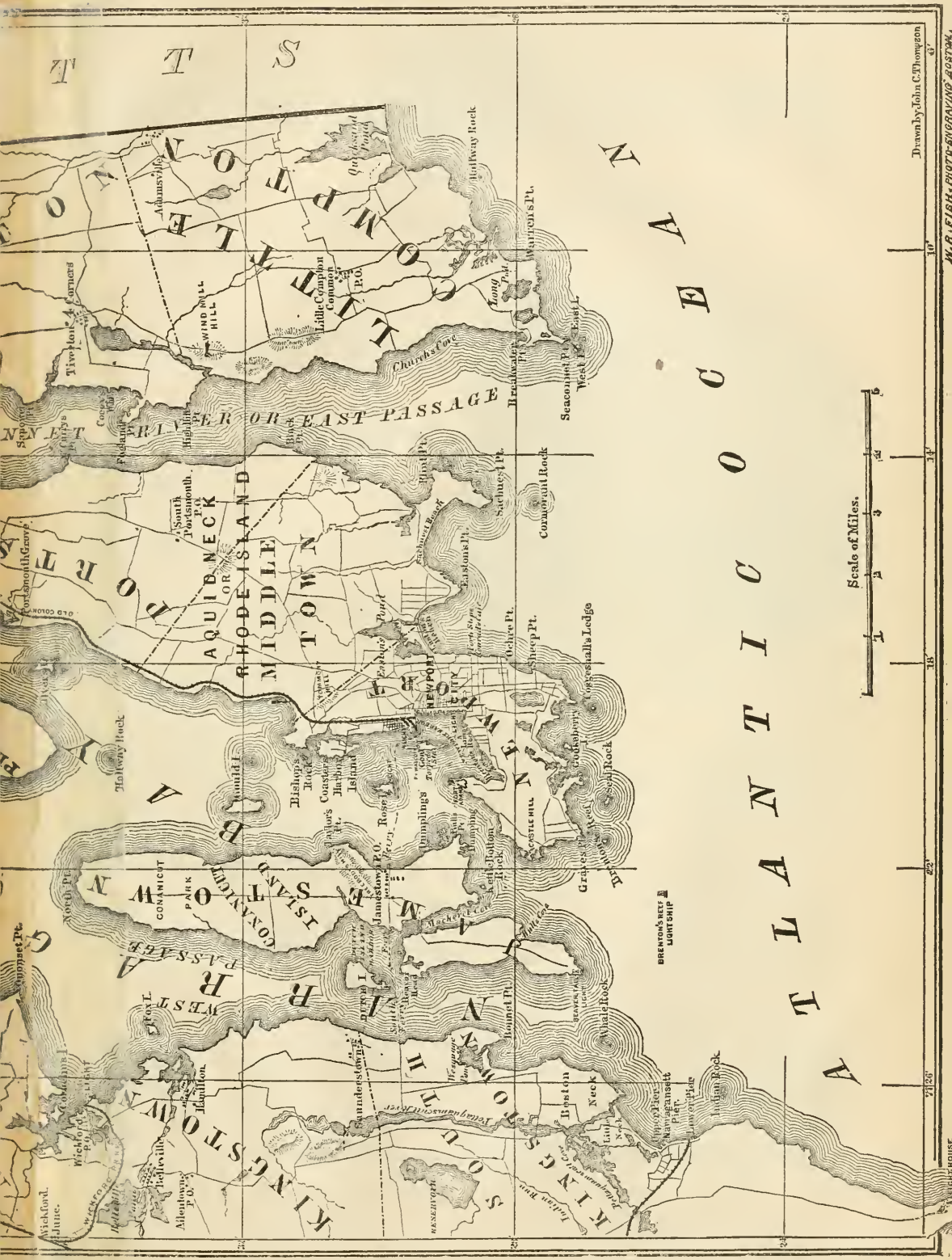
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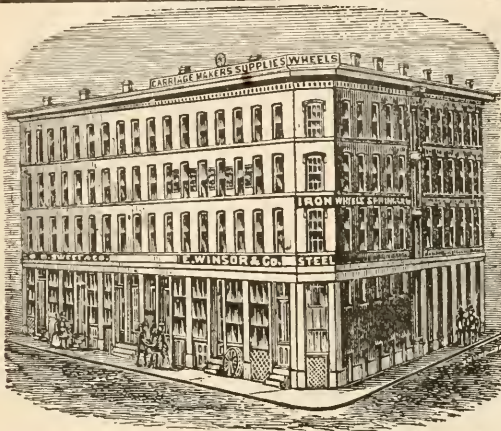
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I.

PROVIDENCE.

“And ages far shall o'er our graves recite,
Of Thy protecting grace, their father's sense,
And, where they name their home, proclaim Thy PROVIDENCE.”

— *Job Durfee.*



OUR pictorial view of the Narragansett shores must necessarily begin with Providence — the historical initial of the State.

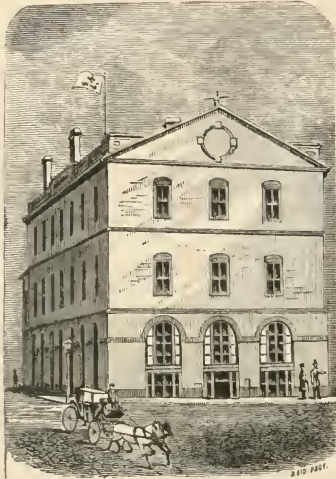
Since, in keeping with our thoughtfully adopted design, as best for our many visitors, we shall only furnish glimpses of the remarkable events that have been crowded into the 250 years of the city's history, we shall select those that best exemplify the various and instructive changes that have occurred, and must, therefore, necessarily seem to pass with rapidity and sometimes with abruptness from one point of view to another. We trust, however, that all the points, when duly weighed, will be found to be related as making up an illustrative whole.

The Landing of Roger Williams. — “What cheer, Netop,” was the cradle-song of the State of Rhode Island, the inspired salutation of the Indians, on the west bank of the Seekonk, welcoming the State's founder, in June, 1636, as he stepped from a canoe on the now famous Slate Rock. It was a fitting prelude to the planting of perfect religious liberty. It was the pagans' frankincense offered to the exiled Christian apostle.

Roger Williams was born in Wales, in 1599; was educated in Pembroke College, Cambridge University, from which he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in January, 1626-27; first studied law and then theology; was ordained in the Episcopal Church. To

escape the severities of English law in respect to conformity, he came to New England early in 1631, in the ship *Lyon*, landing at Nantasket in Massachusetts. His views of soul-liberty not agreeing with those of the Puritans of that colony, after a settlement with the church in Salem and a term of service with the church of the Pilgrims at Plymouth and a resettlement at Salem, he was banished from the Massachusetts colony by the Puritans in January, 1636. Fleeing alone into the wilderness where he was “sorely tossed for one fourteen weeks in a bitter winter season, not knowing what bread or bed did mean,” he finally halted in the dominion of kindly Massasoit in Seekonk, but was soon compelled to fly across the river to the province of the aged and generous Canonicus. Here he founded, through the favor of Canonicus and his nephew Miantonomi, but more through the good direction of Heaven, the new city that he named Providence, as he says “in grateful remembrance of God's merciful providence to me in my distress.” Here with his little band of five companions he planted his standard of full “liberty in matters of religious concernment,” and established a pure democratic civil government. Purchasing lands of the Indians; founding a new church — now known as the First Baptist Church in Providence; negotiating treaties with the natives; studying the Indian tongue; serving as a missionary among the aborigines;

writing books; discussing doctrines with the Puritans and Quakers; making voyages to England to secure charters for his colony; acting always as the servant of all men, he spent a laborious and memorable life, and died early in the year 1683 in the eighty-fourth year of his age, leaving a name that has become a household word, not only for a State, but for a great nation.



Old Market House, Providence.

Roger Williams Rock.—Plymouth proudly cherishes her Pilgrim Rock, and gives its sacredness in charge to the sweet lyre. Providence may boast as well—yea, more; she has her holy Liberty Rock, though as yet less honored of the children of song. Visitors now find the old stepping-stone of Freedom at the foot of Williams street. It is soon to be specially honored by the city. We anticipate the occasion with a few impromptu words:—

Memorial thou—our song—a people's pride,

Upon whose ancient foot-marks still we gaze,
And note the ever onward moving tide

Of Providence's all-wise mysterious ways.

How sure, though coming years may bring

Surprising change, that, till earth's final shock,

Along these favored shores, true men will sing

The name and fame of *Roger Williams Rock*.

Rhode Island's corner stone of history

Cast by the hand of God, yet graved by man,

Expressive symbol of the mystery

That links the human and divine in plan;

When marble monuments upreared by pride

Shall crumble 'neath the bribeless hand of time,

Thou shalt remain, the Seekonk's wave beside,

A granite tribute to a life sublime.

The house of Roger Williams stood on land now embraced between North Main, Bowen, Benefit and Church streets, and nearly east from Williams' spring. Unfortunately the spring is now covered by a dwelling-house. Mr. Williams was buried on land between Benefit and Congdon streets east of his residence. His remains were exhumed in 1860 by Mr. Stephen Randall, one of his descendants, and placed in Mr. Randall's tomb in the North Burying Ground, where they are to remain until a Roger Williams monument, for which Mr. Randall left a fund, shall be erected on Prospect Hill.

The City of Providence.—At first the forest home of an exile and, on his account, for a season despised, has at last risen to be the second city in New England in respect to population, wealth, enterprise and influence, with its more than 100,000 inhabitants and its beautiful public and private buildings, its green hills and plains at the head waters of Narragansett Bay, thirty-five miles from the Atlantic. Hon. S. G. Arnold, our State historian, tersely and truly affirms, "Roger Williams was the incarnation of the idea of soul liberty; the town of Providence became its organization." The "apostle of religious freedom," with his five companions in their rude canoe, rounding the headlands of Tockwotton and Fox Point, entered the Cove, then grandly hemmed by primeval forests, and near a spring—now famed as Roger Williams Spring—on the eastern shore, near the mouth of the Moshassuck, began the settlement to be so signally owned and favored of Heaven.

Lots were laid out, stretching eastward through the trees over Moshassuck Hill—now euphoniously named Prospect Hill—the crest of which stands 204 feet above the sea level. The first highway is now our North and South Main streets. All lands were bought of the aborigines. The old oaks fell and cabins rose.

Quaint and simple were the times when William Blackstone came down from Study Hill riding on a bull that he had broken to the saddle, to visit Mr. Williams and his associates and aid them in their worship. Meanwhile Williams was giving away his lands and traveling for missionary purposes

among the natives, and writing out his key to the Indian language.

Before calling the visitor's notice to our illustrations of the growth, beauty, and wealth of the town, we cannot forbear alluding to some of the war struggles—savage and civilized—and sore trials of policies, through which the unique settlement passed.

At first the settlement was a pure and independent democracy, and regulations were made "in civil things only." Shortly, however, the settlers appointed "disposers" to manage certain affairs in their name. The town was formally incorporated by act of the colonial Assembly, in 1649, two years after the adoption of the Parliamentary charter. The second charter of the colony was accepted in 1663. The town was less a human production than a providential growth. Men followed the convictions that God gave them, and built better than they knew—a great lesson.

"Beyond the poet's sweet dream
lives

The eternal epic of the man.

He wisest is who only gives,

True to himself, the best he can;

Who, drifting in the winds of praise,

The inward monitor obeys;

And, with the boldness that confesses
fear,

Takes in the crowded sail, and lets his
conscience steer."

Stampers Hill, the bluff at the west of Stampers street, on Constitution Hill, was early made historic, we are told, by a band of hostile Indians, who approached the settlement from the river valley, when a number of the settlers, by running and stamping on the bluff, gave to the enemy the impression that a force was here stationed. From this ruse it is affirmed that the spot received its name.

Another version of the hill's name is that John Smith, who was authorized, in 1646, to erect his grist-mill, imported from England, or paid for the importation of, "the stampers"—wooden instruments for pulverizing the corn. Hence the street leading up the hill, just above Mill bridge, was called Stampers street. It is certain that Smith's mill was the first hydraulic work in

Rhode Island, if not the first in New England.

In the winter of 1655-56, the citizens, as a precautionary measure, erected a fort on Stampers Hill. Here a garrison was ordered in 1676, consisting of a captain and seven men; it was named King's garrison. In 1650 the military stores of the town consisted of one barrel of powder, 500 pounds of lead, six pikes and six muskets. Probably swords were private property. Then every man's house was his armed castle.

The muskets used by the first settlers of our country were matchlocks. The lighted match was moved to the touch-pan by a spring. The pan was opened by the hand. In firing the spring brought the match in contact with the powder in the open pan.



State House, Providence.

Matchlock muskets first came into use in 1521. Bayonets were attached to muskets near 1690. Flint locks were first used about 1700. It is an anachronism to describe the settlers of New England as pecking their flints before going into battle. They struck fire before the action commenced.

King Philip's War inflicted its savage blow on the young town. When the Indians, with tomahawk and torch, approached the settlement and were met by Roger Williams, they said to him "Brother Williams, you are a

good man; you have been kind to us many years; not a hair of your head shall be touched." He was unharmed, but on the 30th of March, 1676, fifty-four buildings were burned and the town was nearly destroyed. The records were saved by the town clerk, John Smith, the miller, who threw them into his mill pond, near the present mill bridge. The centre of the town then was Constitu-

feet, and was at first two stories high; the first story was for a market, the second for town offices and tenants. In 1797 the town granted to St. John's Lodge of the Masonic Fraternity the right to add a third story to be used as a hall. A basement story was subsequently added for market purposes. How much has been done in this building many volumes would fail to tell.



The Arcade, Providence.

tion Hill. Near this time, on Smith's Hill — named for the miller — an entrenched earthwork was thrown up nearly opposite King's garrison.

King Philip's War was followed by the usurpation of Governor Andros, which greatly agitated the colony. In following years came the different colonial wars with French, Indians and Spaniards, constantly taxing the treasure and blood of the people, until at last came the great patriot struggle for independence.

The Market House at present is designated as the Old City Building. It stands alone in its glory in Market square; and some historic glory it has. It was built for a "town market house" in 1773, and Nicholas Brown "laid the first stone." It is of brick. 80x40

Weybosset Bridge. — Weybosset — once spelled Wapwaysett — the Indian word for *half way*, originally designated a point of land — a little bold peninsula on the west of the river, now leveled down and filled around on every side by the arms of trade.

The first frail bridge was thrown across the river in 1660; repaired by Roger Williams in 1668; afterwards swept away by a freshet near 1719. A second was built, but was destroyed by gale and flood in 1761. A third, eighteen feet wide, was put up by a grant of £1,000, old tenor, and the avails of a lottery for the draw. The Cove was then a broad sheet of water forming a beautiful harbor for the keels of the town, to accommodate which the Weybosset bridge draw was ordered. Indeed, before the Revolution a prosperous business was carried on around the Cove in ship-building.

Vessels were constructed as far up as the present Smith's bridge, and others on Great Point, afterwards occupied by the State Prison.

The fine bridges south of Weybosset, Crawford street bridge, and the Point street draw-bridge, are of late construction. The latter was opened in October, 1872.

The first bridge over the Moshassuck was erected, in 1662, near Thomas Olney, Jr.'s, dwelling-house, under Stampers Hill; it was near the present Mill street bridge. The Muddy Brook bridge connected the Weybosset peninsula with the main land; it was near the present crossing of Weybosset and Dorrance streets.

The Whipple House is now the oldest dwelling-house in Providence, dating back more than 200 years. In different prints it has appeared as the Abbott House and as the Roger Williams House. In fact it is the Whipple House, having belonged to Samuel

Whipple, who was born in 1643, and who occupied it at his death. He was the first person buried in the North Burying-ground. His tombstone reads: —

Here lies ye body
of Samuel Whipple
who died March
12th 17 $\frac{10}{11}$ in ye 67th
year of his age.

The house stands on the north side of Abbott street, a little east of North Main street. It was once owned by the Abbotts. It is now the property of John Macomb, and is in good condition. The main rooms — parlor and chamber — are 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet square; the parlor being but 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet between joints. Still firmly stands the old stone chimney — 12x6 feet at the base — and forming a part of the east end of the house after the old style.

Tradition confidently reports that Roger Williams and his brave associates trod the floors of this house and held here religious meetings, and that, probably, from the latter fact, the building was spared by the Indians when they burned the town, March 30, 1676.

The State House in Providence stands on the site of the Old Colony House, completed in 1731, but burnt in 1758. The present edifice, better known in history as the Court House, since the General Assembly was called the General Court, located between North Main and Benefit streets, occupying an entire square, was built in 1762, at a cost, as paper money then passed, of £51,556. 0s. 11d., old tenor. It is of brick with stone facings. Of late an addition has been made on the east side. The original building was 40x70 feet. Notable scenes have occurred within these walls. The house is still redolent of Revolutionary memories.

To and fro through Providence during the Revolution moved our patriot armies — now to Boston, now to Tiverton, now to New York. Two divisions of the French army

aiding us quartered in this city for a time near the close of 1782. Their encampment was first on Mathewson Hill, and second on the east side of the Pawtucket Pike, north of Harrington's Lane (North street,) opposite the North Burying Ground, and reached by Camp street. Manning Hall (of Brown University), became barracks and quarters for soldiers. Wonder not at the joy with which the declaration of peace was read from the balcony of the Court House (State House), April 22, 1783, followed by thirteen toasts, under a rousing salute of thirteen guns on the parade. Salutes bellowed also from the



U. S. Custom House, Weybosset Street, Providence.

beacon station and battery on Prospect Hill.

In this house President Washington was officially received in August, 1790. And it was on the steps of the west (front) entrance, amid a sea of spectators, that Lafayette, on his visit here in August, 1824, passing up the parade between lines of white-robed, flower-wreathed young ladies, who cast their garlands in his path, met his old comrade-in-arms, Capt. Stephen Olney, and

the two war-scarred veterans enthusiastically embraced each other with tears. The multitude wept at the sight. They remembered that Captain Olney's sword was the first to flash on the parapet at Yorktown, when he exclaimed: "Captain Olney's company—form here!" and how he was then wounded in arm, thigh, and abdomen, but held his post till victory was won. Lafayette had witnessed this valor, and never ceased to compliment the veteran.

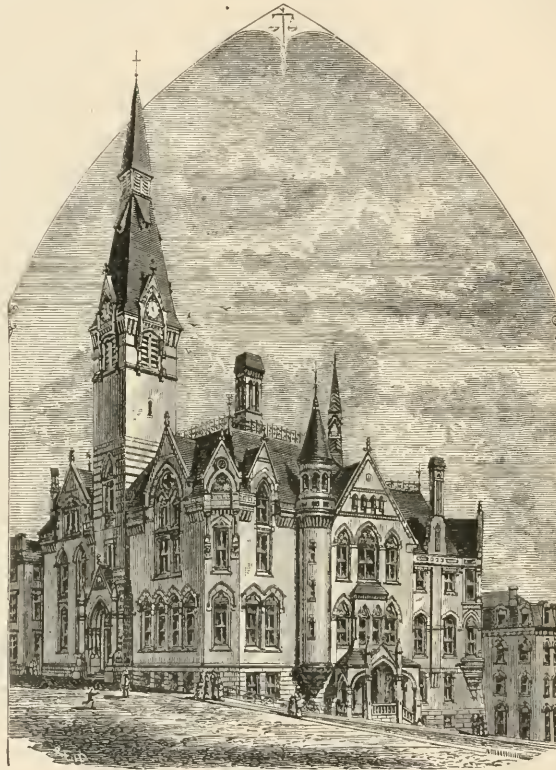
While the short May session of the Legislature is held in the State House in Newport, the long January session is held here in Providence, as being most convenient for the members. Here, too, the Secretary of State holds the principal archives of the Commonwealth. The walls of the Senate Chamber and the Secretary of State's office are appropriately graced with portraits of the Governors. In the office of the Secretary of State hangs a full-length portrait of Washington, painted by Gilbert Stuart. A like painting from the same hand is in the State House at Newport.

The Seal of the State.—An anchor was adopted under the Parliamentary Charter in 1647. In 1664, when the Colony was fully organized under the Royal Charter given by Charles II, the name of the Colony was changed from "Providence Plantations" to "Rhode Island and Providence Plantations," and the word "Hope" was added to the seal above the anchor, or, as some think,

was authoritatively continued. The background of the seal is a simple shield. The scroll-work and rope, added by modern engravers, are without authority, and so out of place.

Old Streets.—Olney street, leading eastward from North Main, near the top of Constitution Hill, has its historic associations from the fact that on it was a patriotic demonstration of the "Sons of Liberty," a league formed to resist the aggressive taxations of England.

In front of Capt. Joseph Olney's tavern was a large elm that was enthusiastically dedicated to Liberty July 25, 1768, after a custom then in vogue in New England, and a spirited oration, still preserved in print, was pronounced from a platform in the tree by Silas Downer. The women of Providence also formed a league called "Daughters of Liberty," pledged to abstain from tea and other taxed luxuries, and to foster home manufactures. In February, 1773, the Sons of Liberty



Court House, corner Benefit and College Streets, Providence.

burned 300 pounds of tea on Market square, and with lamp-black effaced the word tea on the store signs.

ROYAL STREET, leading off of North Main at the north end, has a story belonging to it; that the man who there lived in the days of the patriot struggle, being at heart a royalist or "Britisher," was obliged to flee the town, leaving his property to the law of confiscation; and the town made public use of the land, appropriating a part for a street,

and perpetuating the man's principles by the name of the highway. Indeed, there are many streets in the city whose names might be taken as texts for entertaining historical chapters. Providence passed her strong non-importation resolutions in 1768.

TRANSIT STREET, leading from South Main to Seekonk river, commemorates the transit of Venus June 3, 1769, when the observatory for the event was here located, and Providence was found to be as then reported, in latitude $41^{\circ} 50' 41''$, and longitude $71^{\circ} 16'$ west from Greenwich. About this time an educational society was formed in Providence under the name of Whipple Hall.

In July, 1775, an entrenched work, known as Fort Independence, was thrown up on the highest crest of Field's Point, between the point proper and the Cove back of Sasfras Point.

Also an entrenched work on Sasfras Point. Also a battery of six eighteen-pounders was erected at Fox Point, and, in August, 1775, Esek Hopkins was appointed to its command.

The Arcade is perhaps one of the most unique business edifices in Providence. It was erected in 1827-28, at a cost of \$145,000, and is situated opposite the Butler Exchange, on Westminster and Weybosset streets, reaching from one to the other, having a front on each and three stories high,

measuring 74 feet in width by 216 in length. The fronts are recessed porticos 15 feet deep, composed of six Ionic columns of solid granite three feet in diameter and two square antæ, crowned with a granite entablature forming a pediment, having a whole front height of 40 feet. The roof over the centre of the building is glass, to allow the light to enter all the hall and galleries, along which are arranged the seventy-eight shops and stores.

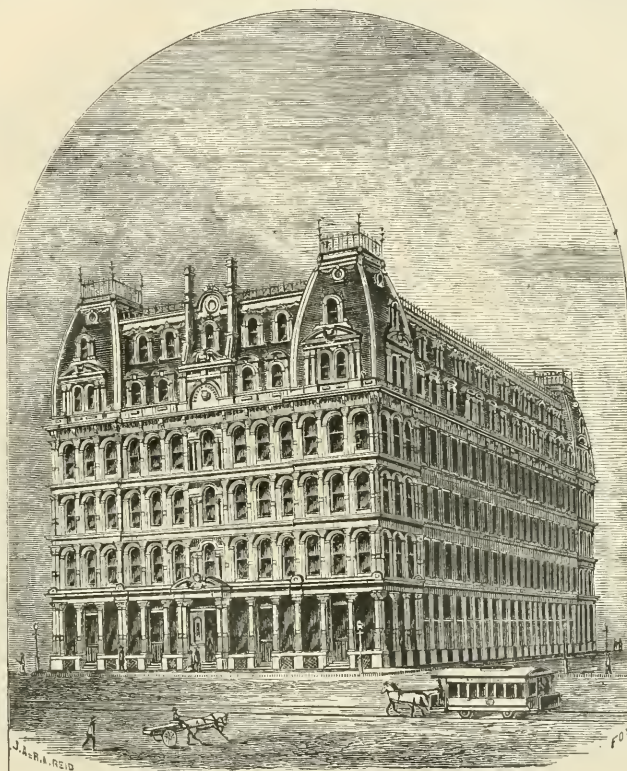
Items. — Paper money was first issued in Rhode Island in 1710. Serious and instructive was the history of using promises as a circulating medium for property.

The first newspaper printed in the town was the *Providence Gazette and County Journal*, established by William Goddard in 1772.

In 1787 Daniel Anthony, Andrew Dexter and Lewis Peck commenced the business of manufacturing jeans in the chambers

of the old market house. The first spinning jenny built in the United States was made by them and had twenty-eight spindles. In 1790 this machinery was removed to North Providence, where, on the arrival of Samuel Slater with his improved machinery from England, began the successful manufacture of cotton cloth in America.

In 1787 trade was opened with China and the East Indies, that for half a century brought large wealth to the merchants of Providence.



Butler Exchange, Providence.

The Providence Bank was incorporated in October, 1791, with a capital of \$500,000.

The Providence Institution for Savings was incorporated in 1819.

Public lamps were erected in Providence in 1820.

In 1790 the citizens of Providence, in a petition to Congress, stated that there were then here 9 ships, 36 brigs, 45 sloops and 20 schooners, 110 sail of 10,500 tons burthen—more than there were reported in New York. This report was exclusive of river packets and shallows. And the commerce of Providence with foreign ports continued to flourish till near 1830. Since that period the wealth and enterprise of the city have been more largely devoted to manufactures.

The first steamboat seen in Providence was the Firefly, from New York, that reached the city in 1817, and on June 30th brought President Munroe.

The world's progress of late is shown by the changes that have come in men's methods of signaling. From the days of King Philip's War to the close of the Revolution, Prospect Hill was a beacon station that sent alarms by flames of fire to the distant hills and towns. Next followed fast-riding couriers over established roads. At last, within the present generation, came the

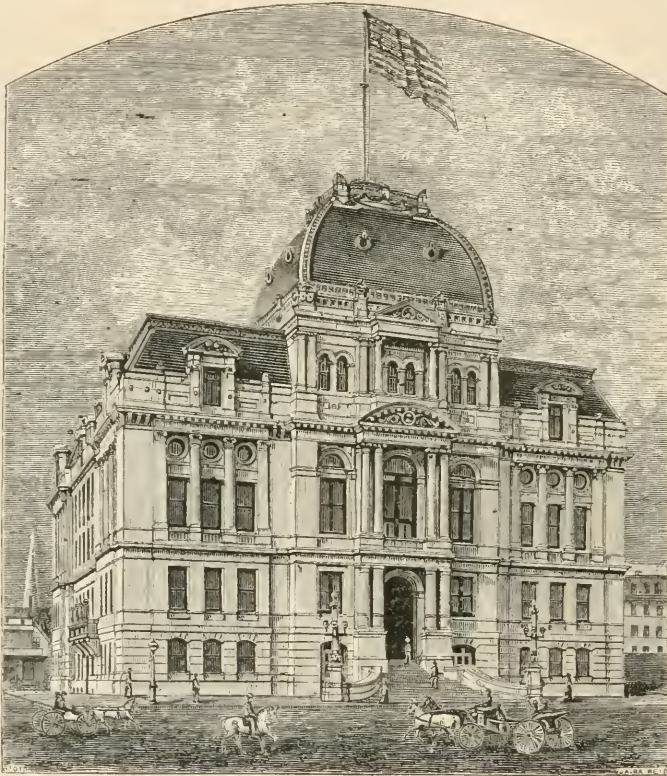
mastery of the lightning's tongue. The first electric telegraph in Providence connected the city with Worcester, in February, 1848. Behold the ends of the earth have now come together; we can whisper with our friends in the Indies. What next?

The Custom House is a fit type of the solidity and permanency of our National Union. This fire-proof—granite and iron—structure stands fronting on Weybosset

street. Its cost was about \$225,000, and it was first opened in 1857. Here are found the Post-office, the Customs office, the Internal Revenue office, the office of the United States District Attorney, and the United States Court room, with apartments for the judges and other officials of the National Government.

Items.—
President

Hayes, on his visit to the city in connection with the meetings of the Grand Army of the Republic. June 26-28, 1877—a memorable and enthusiastic occasion, moving the whole city and the State—held his reception in the solid mansion on the corner of Benefit and John streets, the house having been opened, by order of the State, purposely for the honor. Some one has said that "hospitality is Rhode Island's natural theology."



City Hall, Providence.

The first mail arrangements in New England were introduced in 1693.

In 1767 a stage left every Tuesday for Boston. In 1783 stages ran twice a week. In 1775 a post-rider left every Tuesday for New London. The turnpike to New London was opened about 1820.

The Great Beacon fire, to give warnings to Boston, Newport, New London, and Norwich, was first fired Aug. 17, 1775.

The railroads running out of the city were opened as follows: Providence and Boston road in 1835; Providence and Stonington road in 1837; Providence and Worcester road in 1847; Providence, Warren, and Bristol road in 1853; Providence, Hartford, and Fishkill road in 1855; Providence and Springfield road in 1873; Providence and Warwick road in 1875.

The Court House at the corner of Benefit and College streets, on the ground of the old Town House opposite the Athenæum, was erected by the State and opened with impressive services in December, 1877. It



Narragansett Hotel, Providence.

various courts and the valuable law library, and all court attendants, may challenge comparison with any similar edifice in our country. The cost of land, building and furniture was \$400,000.

Butler Exchange.—The observed by all observers stands the Butler Exchange building, between Exchange place and Westminster street, reaching from one to the other, and having a double front and covering an entire square, rising majestically in six stories to look down upon many old solid business houses. It is of brick, stone and iron, yet airy, light and elegant. It abounds in business places large and small, and in offices of various kinds. It was erected by Alexander Duncan and named for Cyrus Butler. It cost \$400,000 and stands on ground then deemed worth full \$500,000. As indicated on its fronts it was completed in 1872.

Items.—In January, 1801, occurred the great fire on South Main street, which destroyed 16 dwellings, 10 stores and 11 out-buildings, inflicting a loss of \$300,000. The first "water engine" for extinguishing fires was procured in 1763.

In September, 1859, the first steam fire engines were introduced into the city. The first was the rotary steamer "Washington," accepted Sept. 19. On the same day was accepted the piston steamer Pioneer. Fire alarm telegraphs were introduced in '61.



Park Garden Pavilion, Providence.

is a beautiful edifice in modern Gothic order of brick and stone, very thorough in its workmanship from foundation to final. Its interior arrangement and finish for

The first horse railroad cars began to run in the streets of the city in March, 1864.



Low's Opera House, Providence.

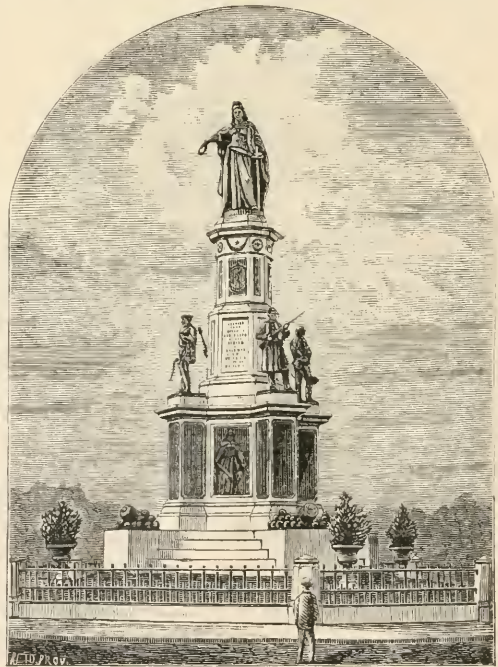
The Cove in Providence furnishes special proof of change since the days of the city's origin. The broad sheet of water then accommodated sloops and pinnaces, and finally became the centre of ship-building. From it have been taken first wharves and Westminster street, then Canal street; then Exchange Place and Cove street; then the large tracts used by the various railroads; then Gaspee street; then the Cove Promenade and the Cove Lands beyond, leaving at last the beautiful enclosed ellipse of water measuring only about a mile in circumference. What would the people of to-day say to the draw in Weybosset Bridge as it existed in the days of the fathers? And what would the fathers say could they return and look upon the city of more than 100,000 people and listen to the ceaseless whistling of flying locomotives? As late as 1803 there was an island in the north end of the Cove near Smith street, called Green Island.

That Providence early had a vigorous commercial interest and both dared and suffered in the colonial wars, is shown by the fact that between 1756 and 1763 she lost forty-nine vessels by the enemy and sixteen by disaster.

In the gale of September 23, 1815, the Weybosset Bridge was carried away and a large number of vessels, including four ships, were driven by the

wind and flood to the head of the Cove. Among them was the great ship Ganges, commanded by Capt. Joseph Herlitz. As she furiously sped on her way her bowsprit perforated the third story of the Washington Insurance Company's building. As an effect of the gale the whole water front of the city had to be reconstructed, and happily in the end it was much enlarged and improved.

The City Hall in Providence is perhaps the best index of the growth of the town in its wealth and strength, from the day when five men led by an exile landed on What Cheer Rock, and the dark day when, after the burning of the town by the Indians, the annual town meeting was held June, 1676, "before Thomas Field's house, under a tree by the water side." It stands conspicuously on Exchange Place, and cost, in round figures, \$1,000,000, and was dedicated with due form



Soldiers' Monument, Exchange Place, Providence.

and parade November 14, 1878. No city has a finer public building. Our illustration will indicate its exterior to the eye; but its interior must be minutely observed to be appreciated. It occupies an entire square, bounded by Dorrance, Eddy, Washington and Fulton streets. It is of finished granite in an ornate style of architecture, with majestic facade and surmounted by a graceful dome. The contrast between this and the Old City Building on Market Square is very impressive and reveals the growth and progressive spirit of the city.

Hundreds of beautiful cottages and elegant mansions in and around Providence

fully indicate the taste and wealth of the citizens. Perhaps no American city can boast a greater proportion of rich and substantial edifices. And the secret of the growth and affluence of the city is to be

found in the large and costly factories within and about the bounds of the town, filling the air with the hum of steam engines and the streets with freighted carriages. It would require a volume to describe these industries.

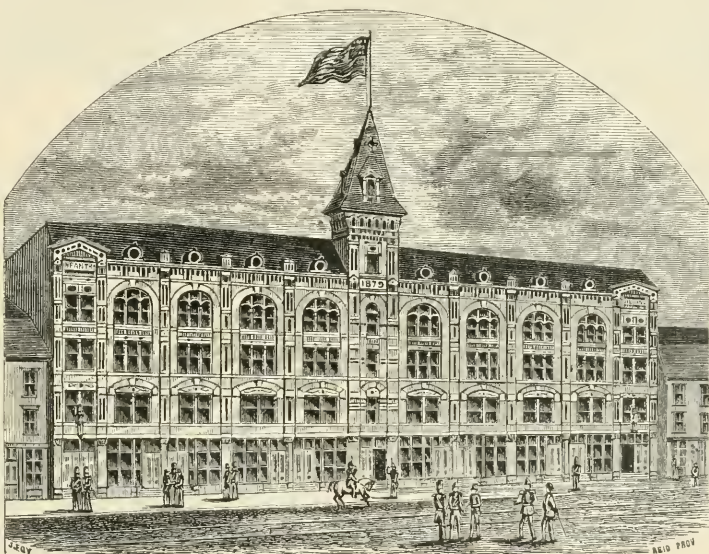
The State Prison speaks of great changes in society. The first real prison in Providence seems to have been erected in 1698-C. Another and larger was constructed in 1705. As the history of these buildings is not an entertaining topic, we pass to state that after various experiences, like those of other communities, the jail of Providence, the sixth in order of time, was united to the State Prison structure that was built across the Cove on

"Great Point," in 1838. But during the year 1878 a State Prison was completed on an improved plan in Cranston in connection with the State Farm. Thus our penal and reformatory institutions are brought nearer together.

The first pair of stocks in Providence were ordered in 1655 at a cost of £14.

Meeting street was once known as Jail Lane, as on the north side of it, in about 1733, was erected the third jail building of the town. Our oldest citizens remember the four rows of Lombardy poplars reaching from the front of the State House across the parade to North Main street, and mention

the fact that to one of these poplars certain criminals were tied by their hands and whipped by the sheriff. They also recall the pillory that stood on the corner on the west side of North Main street, nearly op-

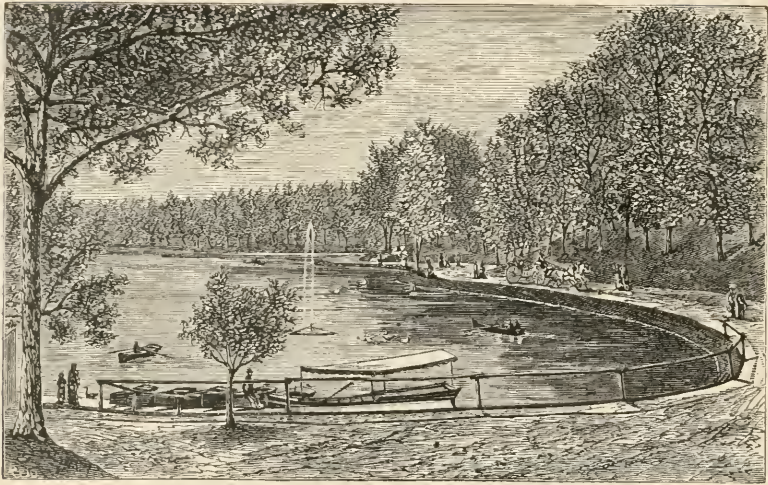


Infantry Armory, South Main Street, Providence.

posite the parade, and describe the appearance of culprits suffering that form of punishment.

Capital punishment in Rhode Island was abolished in February, 1852. The last three persons who suffered the death penalty by statute were Amasa E. Walmsley, June 1, 1832, for slaying John Burke and Hannah Frank, in Burrillville, Sept. 11, 1831; Amos Miner, July 5, 1833, for killing John Smith, of Foster, June 20, 1832; John Gordon, Feb. 14, 1845, for murdering Amasa Sprague, of Cranston, Dec. 31, 1843.

Hope Reservoir, bounded by Thayer, Olney, Brown and Barnes streets, near the summit



Silver Lake, Roger Williams Park, Providence.

of Prospect Hill, is in itself a grand proof of the wealth and wisdom of Providence. The basin with lofty embankments and grounds covers eighteen acres and cost \$250,000. The depth of the water is twenty feet. The edifice and furnishings of the pumping station, built in 1872, at a cost of \$120,000, a model of beauty, and the engines (a Corliss and a Gardner) are marvels of art. But this reservoir only supplies the highest points of the city. The great reservoir and pumping engines for supplying the whole city are near the Pawtuxet river in Cranston, and known as the Sockanosset Reservoir and the Pettaconset Pumping Station. Pawtuxet water was first brought into the city in December, 1871.

Public Houses are a revelation of the life and progress of the people. Inns, ordinaries and taverns, were the terms used by our plain fathers when speaking of public houses of entertainment. An instructive chapter would be that should describe for us the first taverns of Providence, and modes and customs prevailing in them; such houses as that kept by John Whipple, Capt. Joseph Olney on Olney street, or by Col. Knight Dexter, or by Elisha Brown on the upper portion of North Main street, nearly opposite the present Fourth Baptist Church, near Joseph Turpin's house, where once met the General Assembly. Those were the days when the people had "but little crock-

ery, and that of a coarse kind; pewter and wood were the principal table furniture. Two would be often eating out of the same dish, and perhaps a dozen drinking out of the same pewter quart pot or earthen mug." "The dress in general was meant to be durable; men with mostly wash-leather breeches." "Women would visit each other with a clean checked apron, a striped loose gown, a handkerchief over the shoulders, and a sun bonnet."

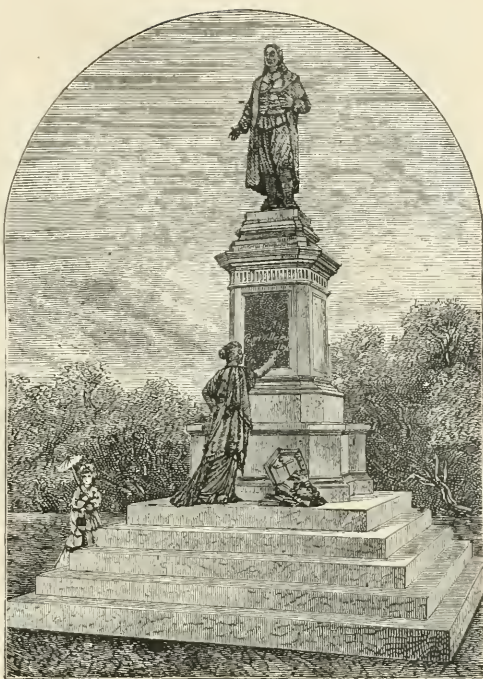
Persons yet living may tell you about the Manufacturers' Hotel, and the lines of stages that came thundering in from Boston, Worcester, Newport, via Bristol Ferry, and New York via New London. It stood on the east side of North Main street between College and Waterman streets, on the spot occupied by the present What Cheer Building. From the balcony of this old inn, standing certainly as early as 1726, was read to the people the proclamation of the accession of George II; and also that of the accession of George III; and, in due time, in 1776, the Declaration of Independence, followed, in 1783, by the Declaration of Peace; and lastly the reading of the adoption of the Constitution by Rhode Island in 1790; historic glory enough for one balcony.

Some may have traditions of Montgomery Inn (its sign a head of General Montgomery) at the top of Constitution Hill, between North Main and Stampers street, kept after the Revolution by Maj. Simeon Thayer.

But we hasten to glance at some of the public houses now amongst us.

The Mansion House is now the oldest public house in Providence. It was opened in 1784 under the name of Golden Ball Inn — its sign being a golden globe. It stands on the corner of Benefit and South Court streets, nearly opposite the State House. Here Washington was superbly entertained on his visit in August 1790. Here also President Munroe was received June 30, 1817. And the old citizens proudly remember that here, too, the nation's guest, Lafayette, was entertained on his visit to the town in August, 1824.

Providence at last has a public house that will rank with anything of the kind in the country. This is the Narragansett Hotel, standing on Broad, Dorrance and Eddy streets, fronting on Dorrance, seven stories high, of brick, iron and stone. Its tasteful and sumptuous interior and furnishings fully compare with the solidity and grandeur of its exterior. It was first opened April 15, 1878. The other important public houses are the City Hotel, on Broad street; Aldrich House, on Washington street;



Roger Williams Monument, at Roger Williams Park.



Betsey Williams House, at Roger Williams Park.

Perrin House, on Washington street; Thayer Hotel, on Union street; Central Hotel, on Canal street; Washington Hotel, on Washington street; Providence Hotel, on North Main street; Clarendon Hotel, on North Main street; and the new, long, five storied, beautiful brick and stone Hotel Dorrance, on Dorrance street, near the City Hall.

Providence has now her fine public buildings and her princely business blocks. We give a catalogue of a few of the principal: Arnold Block; Bank Building; Barton Building; Barnaby Building; Boston Store Building; Brownell Building; Burgess Building; Cheapside Building; Columbia Elevator; Durfee Building; Dyer Street Land Co. Building; Dorrance Building; Day Building; Daniels Building; Equitable Building; Elizabeth Building; Fletcher Building; Goddard Building; Hoppin Homestead Building; Howard Building; Hall's Building; Hay Building; Lewis Building; Lyceum Building; Music Hall; Merchants National Bank Building; Owen Building; Phoenix Building; Richmond Building; Reynold's Building; Tefft Block;

Vaughn Building; Wilcox Building; Weybosset Building; Weeden Building; What Cheer Building; Wayland Building; Wheaton & Anthony Building; Westminster Block; Washington Building.

The Narragansett Trotting Park is a recent development. While the Narragansett pacers, that gave such reputation to Rhode Island in the last century when the demand was pressing for post riders and couriers, are now less

known, the passion for equine blood and speed has not wholly subsided in the veins of the Rhode Islanders. Locomotives have not crowded all the fast horses out of the country; and our fast age must have its representatives in gentlemen of the turf.

To such as are interested we need only say that the Narragansett Trotting Park is just outside of the city on the line of the ninth ward, and between West Elmwood and the Cranston Print Works, where are found grounds and accommodations for all high-bloods.

The Park Garden Pavilion deserves a passing notice. In all countries and ages, recreations and amusements have had a rank in human affairs. In cities, especially, social entertainments have had their prominent place. As in families, so in societies, reunions animated by the festal board and choice music, will doubtless con-

tinue so long as we are a social and prospered race.

For society reunions and party gatherings Providence has not only her favorite localities on the shores of the bay, but also within

the limits of the city, such as the Sans Souci on Broadway, and the ample, undulating, shaded, lake-dotted Park Garden, with its large and inviting Pavilion, located on Broad street.

Low's Opera House presents a phase

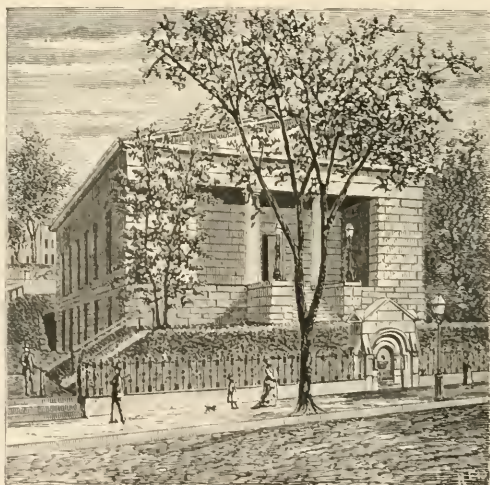
of city life and manners. The first plays publicly performed in New England were by David Douglas and his company in Newport in 1761, and at Providence in 1762. Douglas was a Scotchman, and he "brought with him the first company of players that ever performed in North America. He reached this country near 1758." He came from Virginia to Newport.

The performance in Providence was on Meeting street, east of Benefit street. For various reasons this theatre was soon suppressed. But before the close of the century new boards were up and became popular. — Some exhibitions were held in the Court(State)House.

In 1795 a theatre was erected by proprietors on the corner of Westminster and Mathewson streets, the site now adorned by Grace Church. This remained till 1832, when it gave way for sacred purposes. A theatre



Friends' School, Hope Street, Providence.



Providence Athenæum, cor. Benefit and College Streets.

on Dorrance street, near Pine street, erected in 1839 at a cost of \$20,000, was destroyed by fire Oct. 25, 1844.

With later expenditures and performances of play lovers the present generation are familiar. The histrionic is now enacted

chiefly at the Providence Opera House, adjoining the Narragansett Hotel on Dorrance street, and Low's Opera House, "a large and very conveniently and safely built structure" fronting on Union street.

"Alas for him who never sees
The stars shine through his cypress trees."

The North Burying-ground.—This oldest spot of public sepulture in Providence lies between Pawtucket and Smithfield avenues, in the north part of the city. The first grounds were set apart in the year 1700; they have since been very much enlarged and greatly improved and adorned by art. After private grounds were abandoned on account of the growth of the town, the majority of the citizens found their final rest in what

they called the North Burying-ground. Some churches and societies selected grounds on the west side of the town, such as the West

Burying-ground (no longer a place of interment), Grace Church Cemetery, and Locust Grove Cemetery.



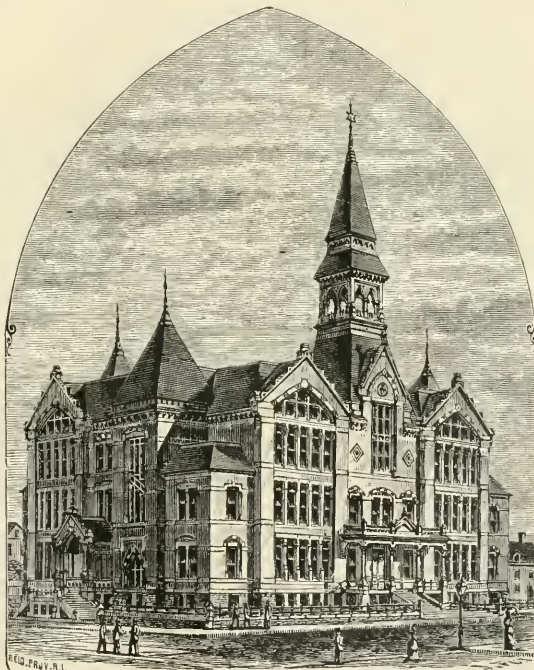
Butler Hospital for the Insane, North Street, Providence.

eastern corner of Providence, north of Butler Hospital on the shores of the Seekonk river, and is named Swan Point Cemetery from its southern point that stands boldly out on the shore. An abundance of native trees adorn the ample, undulating grounds. Taste and wealth have here been lavished in

Swan Point Cemetery is a more recent City of the Dead, and in cost and beauty it is much like a city. It is found in the north-

avenues, tombs, mausoleums, monuments, figures, symbols, curbings, fountains, shrubs and flowers. Beauty has done its best to dress the grave and point to brighter homes above. The corporation dates from 1847. The present generation has altogether outdone "Old Mortality."

"And sculpture in her turn
Gives bond in stone and ever-during brass
To guard them and immortalize her trust."



Providence High School, Summer Street.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument.—Memorial of the patri-

otism and sacrifices of Rhode Island in the hour of our country's deepest trial, now stands conspicuously on Exchange Place the

granite and bronze soldiers' and sailors' monument, erected by the State at a cost exceeding \$75,000, and solemnly dedicated with tender, tearful services Sept. 16, 1871. It will be remembered to the honor of the commonwealth, and in keeping with her old spirit of liberty, that Rhode Island's roll of volunteers for the defence of the Union and the overthrow of the rebellion, numbered 24,042 men. Of these, by sword and sickness, 1,513 laid down their lives for their country. The names of the martyrs are on the bronze tablets of the monument. The structure was designed by Mr. Randolph Rogers, of Rome, Italy.

We cannot forbear quoting some of the lines of Mrs. Whitman's Memorial Hymn:—

“Sons of Rhode Island, your record shall stand
Graven on tablets of granite and bronze;
Soldiers and sailors beloved of our land,
Darlings and heroes, our brothers and sons;
Gray-bearded heroes, and beautiful sons!
Soldiers and sailors, the flower of our land,
Deep, as on tablets of granite and bronze
Graved on our hearts shall your bright record stand.”—

The First Light Infantry Armory is an index of the city's growth. Providence has

never been wanting in a military spirit and purpose. From the days of King's Garrison on Stammers Hill and the garrison at William Field's house in Philip's War, during all the French and Indian strifes, she was ready with men and means to do and dare for the rights of men.

At the opening of the Revolution, not content with her older form of militia, she or-

ganized her volunteer companies. In 1774 were organized the Cadet Company of Artillery; the Light Infantry Company; the Grenadier Company; the Providence Fusileers, and a Company of Horse. In 1775 the Fusileers and Cadets combined and formed the United Train of Artillery.

The present First Light Infantry was incorporated by charter May 11, 1818. They were in line with ball and cartridge to suppress the mob in September, 1831. They were prepared with cartridge box and bayonet for the support of law and order in 1842. They were the first to spring to duty and march for the defence of our Union in the rebellion. Most noble records of men and deeds they can show us. And they are now regarded as the elite of our military force, and the pride of the city.

The new Armory on South Main street between Planet and Hopkins, will be an honor to the command. The edifice now being constructed will cost \$60,000. The cost of the land was \$80,000. Their old Armory building is still to be seen on Meeting street east of Benefit.

We have mentioned the United Train of Artillery. This



Rhode Island Hospital, Providence.

company took part in the battle of Rhode Island August 29, 1778, using four field pieces, which remained in the possession of the company till 1842. The roll and record of this command being full of brave names and deeds ought to be fully written.

The Providence Marine Corps of Artillery was organized in 1801 by the Providence Society. They had heavy iron cannon and wore short

swords. During the Dorr war they were armed with muskets. In 1848 the command was resolved into flying artillery, the only battery of the kind in the United States outside of the regular army. In 1860, under Col. Sprague, it became a six-gun battery of 105 men and seventy-three horses. Its activity in the Civil War, sending out men and officers, would make a brilliant record. Their old arsenal on the Dexter Training Ground—so memorable in the Dorr War—was outgrown and abandoned for their present massive armory on Benefit street, that was erected, or completed, in 1842. All national and honorary salutes are usually given by this worthy corps.

The Providence Horse Guards were chartered in 1842 and used their sabres and spurs in the Dorr War for the support of law and order. Ever since, but especially in suppressing the Rebellion, they have held their steel and steeds ready for a charge upon our country's foes.

Slocum Light Guards, first known as "Guard of Liberty, No. 6," were formed in 1842, and were guards to the State then as they have ever been since. In 1854 they were chartered as the Mechanic Rifles. Taking a regimental form in 1856, their first Colonel was John S. Slocum. Their services by officers and men in the Rebellion, and the martyr-death of Colonel Slocum, are parts of Rhode Island's cherished history.

Did space permit we might speak of the Rhode Island Guards, the Burnside National Guards, and the Veteran Association, P. M. C. A.

In 1821 the civic and military spirit of the

city was happily stirred by a visit from the West Point Cadets under command of Major Worth, U. S. A., accompanied by a band of music, then the best in the country. During their stay the cadets encamped and drilled on Smith's Hill, where they were visited and praised by the thousands. The clear and wondrous strains of Willis' Kent-bugle — then a new instrument in America — are not yet forgotten. Major Worth led the cadets through the manual of arms by motions of the sword.

Providence has been the seat of a civil war. The Dorr Rebellion culminated in 1842, and though serious for a time it resulted

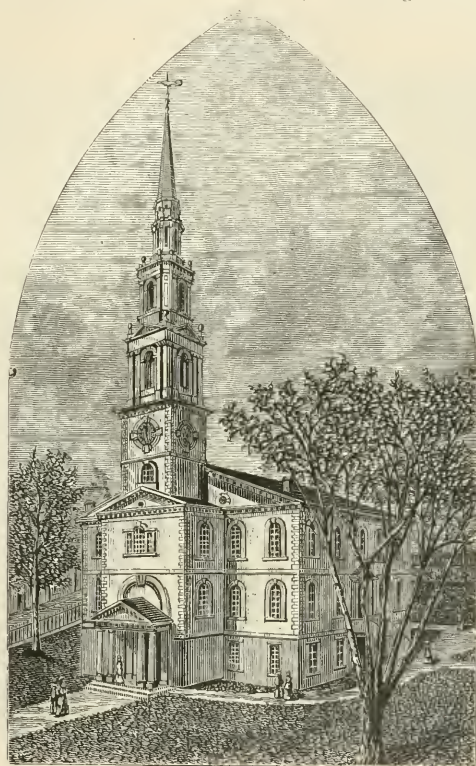
in the spilling of less blood than bile; and it was fortunate for both parties that an old colonial law, passed in 1755, had been repealed that inflicted upon every offence of swearing the penalty of "five shillings or three hours in the stocks."

But Rhode Island immediately laid aside her old charter of Charles II and adopted, in November, 1842, her present constitution.

An "Algerine" of poetic aspirations, yet entirely devoid of a just fear of the "sacred nine" and of the party of progress, thus celebrates the close of the war:—

"Laban Wade with his brigade,
And Landers with his cannon,
From Acote's Hill through Burrillville
They ran — and ran — and RAN ON."

Roger Williams Park has already become a centre of attraction. On the twelfth day of February, 1872, the city of Providence accepted the bequest of Betsey Williams, great-great-granddaughter of Roger Williams, giving to the city above one hundred acres



First Baptist Church, North Main Street, Providence.

that once belonged to Roger Williams, to be forever kept as a public park, to be known as the Roger Williams Park. These lands lie between Broad street and Elmwood avenue and south of the old road-bed of the Providence and Stonington Railroad, in the ninth ward. Diversified naturally by forest, plain, slope and lake, the tract has now been artificially laid out and put under improvements that promise to make the park one of great worth and beauty. It is also contemplated to enlarge the grounds by purchase until the park shall include Field's Point.

Visitors will be repaid for ascending Prospect Hill to Congdon street, where they will find a superb spot called Prospect Terrace, graced by an artistic fountain and a lofty flag-staff. This look-out commands a grand view of the north and west portions of the city.

The Roger Williams Monument is now a part of the city's pride. History will finally justify true and noble men. So Providence at last has her superb bronze statue in honor of her founder. The monument, designed by Franklin Simmons, of Rome, was erected by the city of Providence at a cost of \$20,000, and dedicated with song, prayer and oration Oct. 16, 1877. It stands on the improved plateau in the park. The bronze female figure in front of the monument writing the inscription is the personification of History performing her just task. Thus in "ever-during brass" the old exile stands on his granite foundation of honor.

To fulfill the conditions of the will of Betsey Williams in giving the park, the city is now erecting a second monument of granite, to cost not less than \$500, to be placed in the old Williams Burying-ground within the park.

The Betsey Williams House is humble but valued. Noble deeds bring honor to humblest names and lowliest dwellings. Piously preserved in Roger Williams Park and near the Roger Williams Monument, on its old foundations, and in all its original simplicity is the Betsey Williams House, so named because the owner gave her house and estate to the city for the Park, in honor of her ancestor and in love for the city and State

founded by him. The house was erected in 1775. The humble, devout woman died November 27, 1871, aged eighty-one years five months. The city has now ordered a monument to adorn her grave in the Williams Cemetery on the west margin of the park.

Beneath the angel face and wings of a slate tombstone in the Williams Burying-ground we read:—



Beneficent Congregational Church Broad Street, Providence.

Here lies the Body of
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Esq.
Son of Roger Williams,
Esq; who was the First
White Man that Came to
Providence; he was Born
1644, he died Au 17th, 1724,
in the 81st Year of his Age.

In King Philip's War he courageously went through
And the native Indians he bravely did subdue;

And now he's gone down to the Grave & he will be no more

Until it Please Almighty God his Body to restore
Into some proper Shape as he thinks fit to be
Perhaps like a Grain of Wheat, as Paul sets forth
you see.

Corinthians 1st Book 15th Chapt. 37th Verse.

“ To-day the plant by Williams set,
Its summer bloom discloses ;
The wilding sweet brier wears to-day
Its crown of cultured roses.”

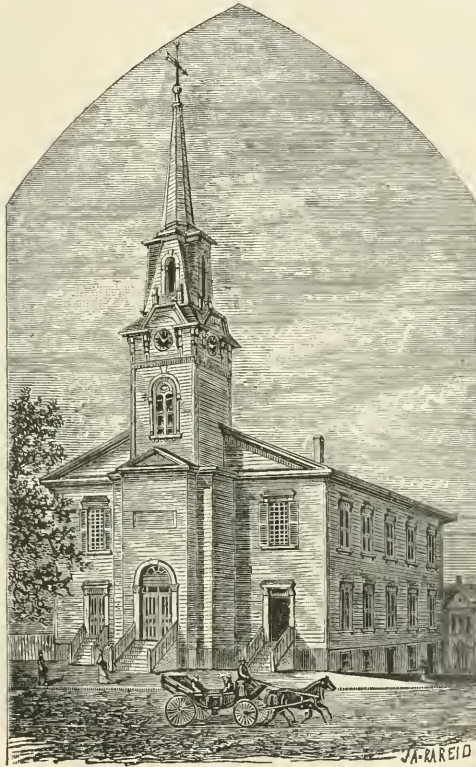
Brown University.—This venerable seat of learning, the first college in the history of mankind founded on the broad Christian principle of perfect religious liberty, incorporated in 1764, was opened as Rhode Island College in Warren, under Rev. James Manning, D. D., but was removed to Providence in 1770. Its grounds are on the summit of Prospect Hill, bounded by Prospect, Waterman and George streets. In consideration of the munificence of Nicholas Brown, who gave to it first and last \$100,000, the name of the institution was changed, in 1804, to Brown University.

The President's house stands at the head of College street. The buildings, as seen from this point looking across the front campus, are, beginning at the north, Hope College, Manning Hall, University Hall, the new dormitory yet to be named, and, lastly, Rhode Island Hall. Back of these and beyond the rear campus is the Laboratory Building, and will soon stand the beautiful Sayles Memorial Hall. On the corner of Prospect and Waterman streets is the new, elegant fire-proof Library Building. East of

it stands the Rhode Island Historical Society Building. It will be remembered that University Hall was occupied for a time during the Revolution by soldiers who drilled on the campus, and also as a hospital by the French troops.

The reputation of Brown University reaches over all our land and even into the remotest parts of the world. Its curriculum embraces Moral and Intellectual Philosophy; Latin Language and Literature; Greek Language and Literature; Mathematics and Astronomy; History and Political Economy;

Civil Engineering; Chemistry; Rhetoric; English Literature and Elocution; Physics; Natural Theology; Agricultural Zoölogy; Physiology; Modern Languages; Geology; and minor branches treated by lectures. The Library counts above 50,000 volumes. A Gymnasium Hall is hired in the city. A rare and extensive Museum is in Rhode Island Hall. A large fund exists for aiding indigent students and for prizes in different studies. About two hundred and fifty students are in attendance. The President is Rev. Ezekiel G. Robinson, D. D. LL. D.



Chestnut Street Church, Providence.

Names of great honor are attached to this seat of good letters — Manning, Maxcy, Messer Wayland, Sears, Caswell—and thousands are enrolled as Alumni.

The Rhode Island Historical Society was organized in 1822. The building was erected in 1844 at a cost of \$4,750, by Messrs. Tallman and Bucklin.

The Friends' School is an important factor in the city's history. The proper name of

this institution is the New England Yearly Meeting Boarding School. It was originally opened at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1784, but did not there flourish. In 1814 Moses Brown offered to the society the farm on which the school is now established, a tract of about forty-three acres, lying east of Hope street, between Lloyd avenue and Olney street.—The school was here opened in January, 1819. Its chief benefactors were Moses Brown, William Almy and Obadiah Brown; the latter gave \$100,000, the income of which is used for current expenses. The course of studies embraces not only the common branches but includes the higher departments of the mathematics and a classical curriculum.

The Athenæum located on the corner of Benefit and College streets, opposite the new Court House, through the benevolence of Nicholas Brown, Thomas P. Ives and others, was erected in 1837, at a cost of \$19,000, and endowed with a valuable library, that has ever since been increasing. The property in the books is with shareholders, who pay an annual fee. The library comprises the books of the old Providence Library, which dated back to 1754. The present collection is varied and invaluable, counting about 40,000 volumes.

The Providence Public Library, occupying at present ample rooms in the second story of the Butler Exchange, was opened Feb. 4, 1878, with more than 10,000 volumes, and now counts above 14,000 volumes, accessible to all citizens. The books have been purchased from monies contributed by the wealthy citizens, the merchants and the manufacturers. This may be regarded as one of the highly honorable developments of the city.

The High School illustrates the city's progress in education. We are assured that the first textbooks in the common schools of Providence were "the Bible, spelling-book and primer"—not a bad beginning. In May, 1663, the town ordered "that one hundred acres of upland and six acres of mead-



First Universalist Church, Green Street, Providence.

ow" "shall be laid out within the bounds of this town," "reserved for the maintenance of a school," and "shall be called by the name of the schoollands of Providence." The first notable schoolmaster was William Turpin.

In 1754 was founded the Providence Library Association, but the books were burned with the Court House Dec. 24, 1758, when a lottery was granted for the rebuilding of the Court House, a portion of the avails of the scheme for the restoration of a library.

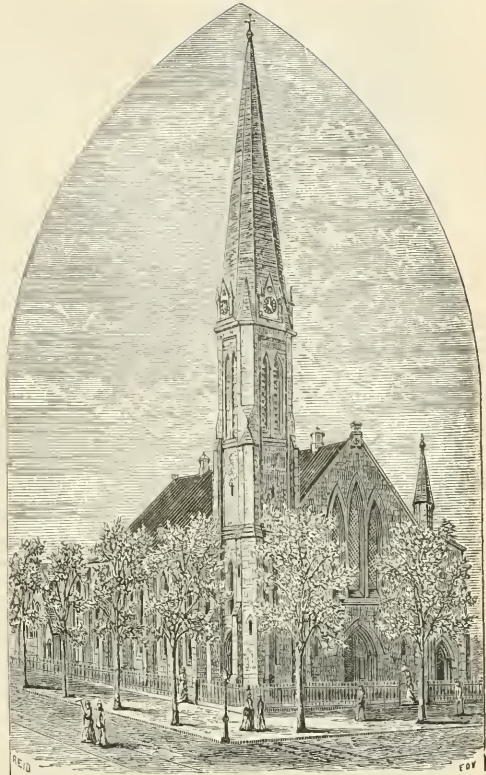
How Providence has progressed educationally from her little rude school-house near Stamper's Hill, may be inferred from a look at the present High School Building, and on examination of the courses of study in the primary, intermediate, grammar and high school departments, in which she is thought now to stand second to no city in our country. The new High School building, on Summer and Pond streets, is about 150 feet long by 129 wide, and three stories of fifteen feet each in height, of brick with stone trimmings. It cost with the land about \$200,000, and was dedicated in the autumn of 1878.

The city counts about eighty schools of all grades in more than fifty school-houses; and most of these buildings are ornamental and costly, corresponding with the taste and wealth of the citizens. About 13,000 scholars are enrolled, and the annual school expenses reach about \$220,000.

Among the beautiful school-houses of Providence are the Jackson Avenue School House; the Messer Street; the Thayer Street; the Federal Street; the Point Street; the State Normal School Building; the Reform School Building (Tockwotten); and private properties rented for special schools, such as Mowry & Goff's Classical School, Scholfield's Commercial College and Stowell's Business College.

The Dexter Asylum is a monument of philanthropy. Ebenezer Knight Dexter died Aug. 10, 1824, and left in his will \$60,000 to Providence, to be appropriated to the support of the poor. With a portion of this sum, was completed in 1830 the Dexter Asylum, on a fine tract of land selected by Mr. Dexter in his will, located on Hope and Angell streets, and protected by a wall eight feet high. The building is 170 feet in length, of Roman Doric style, surmounted by a cupola. The grounds comprise about forty acres. The first cost was about \$43,000. The Asylum was really opened in part in the summer of 1828, under the superintendency of Mr. Gideon Palmer. This is one of the noblest charities in the city.

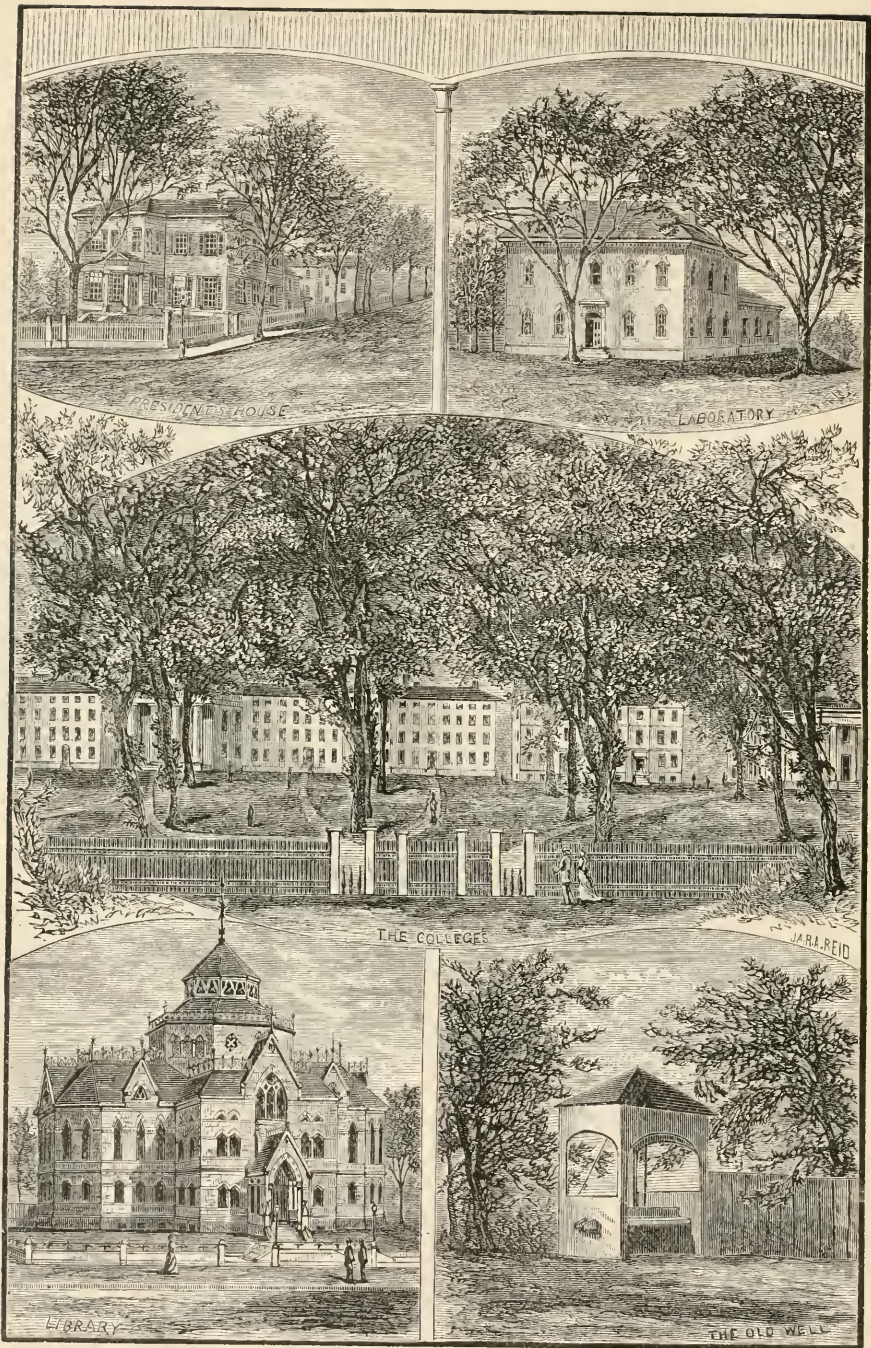
Butler Hospital is a noble manifestation of good will to men. Nicholas Brown left \$30,000 for the foundation of this institution.



Grace Church, Westminster Street, Providence.

Cyrus Butler added a gift of \$40,000, and received the honor of having his name attached to the Hospital when it was incorporated. The Institution dates from 1847, and has now a fund of \$85,000. The farm embraces 140 acres, on the high bank of the Secokunk river, on the east margin of the city, south of Swan Point Cemetery. The buildings are in the middle of this undulating, well-wooded, fertile tract. The Grotto in the grounds, with its purling brook and rustic bridge, is a spot of great beauty. Here the insane have great advantages and the best of treatment. The first superintendent was Dr. Isaac Ray. He was succeeded by Dr. John W. Sawyer.

The Rhode Island Hospital is a revelation of the heart of the State. This beneficent institution was planted and is conducted on a broad and grand scale. It was commenced by gifts from Mr. Robert H. Ives and others



View of the Colleges.

of that family amounting to \$75,000. To this were added handsome subscriptions from wealthy and public-spirited men and women in the city and other parts of the State. The buildings, located on Eddy street, between Lockwood and Dudley streets, were opened in 1868. For the maintenance of free beds a fund has been raised of about \$150,000. The cut we herewith present will indicate the nobility of the institution. Here are provided the services of the best of physicians and surgeons.

The Home for Aged Women is a beautiful Christian institution. Benevolence, which has a true home in Providence, has opened veritable homes for the indigent, or those who are left alone. The Home for Aged Women, originated by the agency of Mrs. Eliza Rogers, and seconded by Drs. Wayland, Hall and others, is now a capacious, well furnished, four storied, brick house, erected for this purpose on the corner of East and Front streets, near the old Tockwotten House. It was opened Nov. 30, 1864.

A Home for Aged Men has been provided on the west side of the city, but the permanent building has not yet been erected.

Eleemosynary institutions are the glory of our age. We have mentioned Dexter Asylum, Butler Hospital and the Rhode Island Hospital. Providence has other eleemosynary institutions. We have space only for their mention: the Children's Friend Society (1835); the Roman Catholic St. Aloysius Orphan Asylum; the Association for the Benefit of Colored Children (1838); the Female Charitable Society; the Providence Nursery; the Irrepressible Society; the Charitable Fuel Society (1800); the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (1870); the Union for Christian work; the Young Men's Christian Association; the Advisory Board

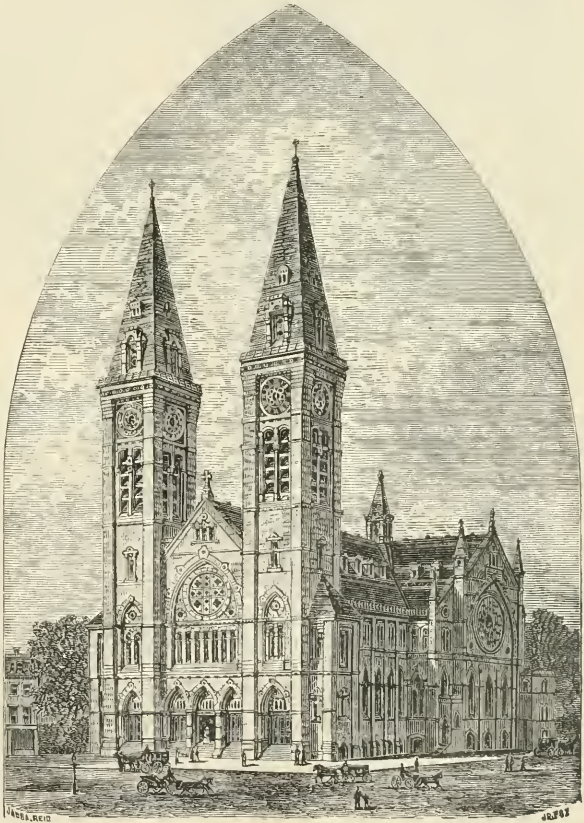
for City Missions, and numerous lesser associations in the churches of various denominations.

The first missionary society formed in the United States was the Female Mite Society, organized in 1806 among the members of the First Baptist Church, in Providence, for spreading the gospel in destitute places.

Of the public worship of the first generations of New England an early poet gives us an idea:—

"A stove in their churches or pews lined with green
Were horrid to think of, much less to be seen;
Their bodies were warmed with the linings of love,
And the fire was sufficient that flashed from above."

The First Baptist Church is one of the first objects seen in the city. Pre-eminently historic is this beautiful edifice. Modeled after St. Martin's, London, designed by James Gibbs, it perpetuates the memory of Christo-



Cathedral, High Street, Providence.



First Congregational Church, Providence.

pher Wren. It was completed in 1775. It is eighty feet square. Its steeple, 200 feet high, in symmetry and proportions still stands unrivaled. The original clock and bell were imported from England. The bell, since broken twice but twice recast, as it loudly rings all jubilations with added silver, at first bore the following inscription:—

“For freedom of conscience the town was first planted,

Persuasion, not force, was used by the people.

This church is the oldest, and has not recanted,

Enjoying and granting bell, temple and steeple.”

The record says the house was erected “for the worship of God and to hold Commencements in”; and here have been held the annual observances of the University. Here, too, have been held for more than a century the principal civic demonstrations of the city. What great voices of scholars and statesmen have rung through the lofty old arches. Hon. George E. Burrill here, Jan. 7, 1800, pronounced his eloquent oration on the death of Washington. Hon. Job Durfee’s oration on “Human Progress” was here delivered Sept. 6, 1843.

The body worshipping here was organized

by Roger Williams in 1639, and has a noble list of names, both clerical and lay. Providence will never forget Williams, Brown, Tillinghast, Manning, Gano, Pattison, Hague, Granger, and Wayland.

The square occupied by the church, bounded by North Main, Waterman, Benefit and Thomas streets, and adorned with lofty elms, may well be the pride of the city.

St. John’s Church.—The present edifice belonging to this church was consecrated June 11, 1811. It stands on North Main street, on the corner of Church street, the site of the previous house erected in 1722, which had in its pretty steeple the first church bell hung in Providence. The first Episcopal minister that preached in Providence is believed to have been Rev. James Honeyman, of Newport, who was aided at times by Dr. McSparran. Here Rev. Nathan Bourne Crocker, D. D., began as a lay reader in 1802, was ordained in 1803, and, with the exception of three years, remained rector till his death, Oct. 19, 1865.

The church at first was named King’s Church, in honor of George I, but in 1794, from patriotic considerations, was changed to St. John’s.

Beneath this church was buried the celebrated Huguenot, Gabriel Bernon, who died Feb. 1, 1735-6, aged ninety-one years. Says Arnold, “the first three Episcopal churches in the colony owed their origin to his untiring zeal.”

First Congregational Church.—Prominent to all who visit Providence stands the First Congregational Church with its lofty steeple, on the high ground east of Benefit street, between Benevolent and Charles Field streets. It was dedicated Oct. 31, 1816, rising on the ashes of a previous edifice. The society worshipping here was embodied in 1728, when only two other churches existed in the town—the First Baptist and the Friends’. It remained a Congregational church till 1743, when it began to swerve to its present status as a Unitarian body. Its eminent preachers have been Josiah Cotton, John Bass, David S. Rowland, Enos Hitchcock, Henry Edes, and the well-remembered Edward B. Hall, D. D.

The Beneficent Congregational Church.—This ecclesiastical body separated for doc-

trinal reasons from the First Congregational Church March 7, 1743, in the time of the Great Awakening in New England. Their first pastor was Joseph Snow. Their first meeting-house was erected near 1744 on the ground occupied by the present edifice, on Broad street. The bell, still in use, was imported from England near 1760. In this house preached, at times, George Whitefield, Robert Sandeman, Francis Asbury and John Murray, representatives of different theologies.

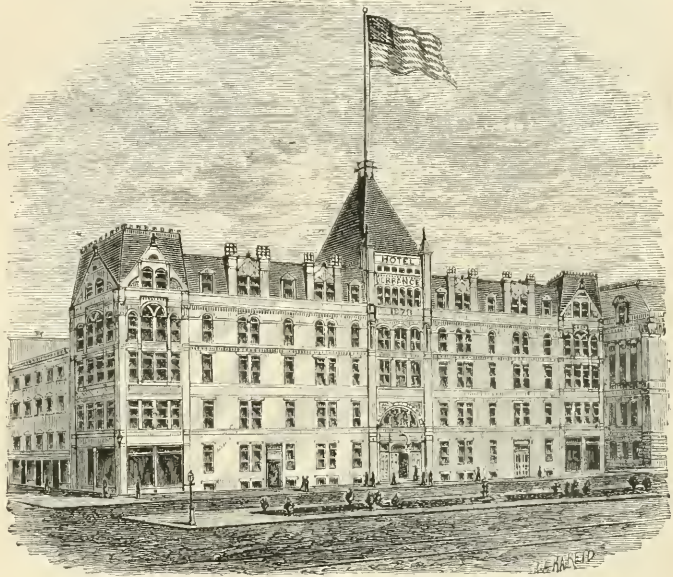
The present edifice, still beautiful externally and internally, was built in 1808-9; but was improved in 1836. Lately a fine chapel has been added in the rear, facing on Chestnut street. In later years its eminent pastors have been James Wilson, Mark Tucker, and Dr. Cleveland.

The First Methodist Church.—This society dates back to 1798. Their first meeting-house was dedicated June 8, 1816. It stood on Aborn and Washington streets. The second house, on the corner of Clifford and Chestnut streets, was dedicated in January, 1822. Its steeple was blown down in a gale, but has been rebuilt with additional beauty. Since the erection of this house the Methodists have greatly increased in the city.

The First Universalist Church.—John Murray, Elkanan Winchester, Adam Streeter, Richard Carrique and others introduced into Providence the views and worship of this society. Meetings were held in the Old Town House till 1821, when the society was organized. Their first meeting-house, a fine structure of stone, at the corner of Westminster and Union streets, was erected in 1821 at a cost of more than \$20,000, but was destroyed by fire May 24, 1825. Another

house was immediately erected at an expense of more than \$24,000, but was finally sold for secular uses in 1870. Their present ample and elegant house, on the corner of Washington and Greene streets was completed in 1872. The cost of land and edifice was \$130,000.

Grace Church.—Grace Church parish was organized in 1829, and the first meetings



Hotel Dorrance, corner Westminster and Fulton Streets.

were held in the "old tin top" edifice on the corner of Pine and Richmond streets. The first ministers were Samuel Fuller, Jr., Geo. F. Hawkins, John A. Clark and Alexander H. Vinton. In 1832 they purchased the old theatre on the corner of Westminster and Mathewson streets, and removing it erected their first church edifice of wood in Gothic style. The second edifice — the present, free-stone, Gothic house — with lofty tower, was consecrated in 1846. The cost of land and building was about \$100,000. The chime of sixteen bells was put into the tower in 1861.

The Union Congregational Church.—This organization, which in a sense dates back to 1758, leading through the lines of five organizations, yet preserving an orthodox thread, was at last brought into its present form by a union of the Richmond street and

High street Congregational churches, the union being definitively accomplished March 31, 1871. The beautiful church edifice standing on Broad street, and the ample chapel adjoining on Stewart street, were dedicated June 27, 1872. The cost of land and buildings was about \$175,000. Rev. Kinsley Twining, installed May 1, 1872, served till Nov. 19, 1875.

The Cathedral is sure to be widely noticed. Roman Catholics first permanently established their forms of service in Providence in the year 1827. Till near 1838 the city authorities granted to them the use of the old town house, when the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul was completed, at an expense of \$12,000. Now their place of worship on Broad street is known as the Pro-Cathedral. Since 1830 the Catholics have greatly increased here, chiefly by immigration.

St. Patrick's Church, on Smith's Hill, was consecrated July 3, 1842. Other congregations and institutions of the Holy See have since been established. The church edifices are large and costly. The members of the diocese, under the direction of the bishop, are now enthusiastically engaged in raising the means for carrying up the walls and completing the elegantly-planned and well-begun Cathedral. It is located on the corner of High and Fenner streets, near the junction of Westminster and High streets. The design has a very imposing facade, with a height of 112 feet from foundation to tip of cross, while the two towers will rise to the height of 230 feet.

Various churches might be mentioned with special honor.

Friends' Meeting-house. — This unpretending but prized house stands on the corner of North Main and Meeting streets, and dates back, as to a part of it, to 1726. Quakers thankfully took refuge in Providence soon after it was founded. George Fox preached here in 1672. This led to the famous discussion between Roger Williams and the followers of Fox. A weekly meeting was established here as early as 1701, and a meeting-house, quite small, was built as early as 1704. A second house was erected in 1726, a part of which exists in the present one. The history of the Friends in

Rhode Island is a chapter honorable to themselves and to the State.

We can only mention the names of other churches that have edifices reflecting credit upon the city as well as upon themselves: —

All Saints' Memorial Church (Episcopal), corner High and Stewart streets; Broadway Baptist Church; Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church; Broadway United Presbyterian Church; Central Congregational Church, Benefit street; Church of the Redeemer (Episcopal), North Main street; Church of the Mediator (Universalist), Cranston Street; Church of Yaveh, corner of Providence and Pearl streets; Central Baptist Church, junction of High and Broad streets; Elmwood Congregational Church, corner of Greenwich and Oakland streets; Free Congregational Church, Richmond street; Friendship Street Baptist Church, Friendship street; Fourth Baptist Church, corner of Bacon and Scott streets; Hope Street Methodist Church, corner of Power street; Jefferson street Baptist Church, Smith's Hill; Olney Street (Unitarian) Church; Park Street Baptist Church, Smith's Hill; Plymouth Congregational Church, Prairie avenue; Pilgrim Congregational Church, Harrison street; Roger Williams Church; St. Aloysius Orphan Asylum, Prairie avenue; St. John's (Catholic) Church, Atwell's avenue; Stewart Street Baptist Church; Scotch Presbyterian, Clifford street; St. Stephen's (Episcopal) Church, George street; St. Joseph's (Catholic) Church, corner of Hope and Arnold streets; Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Trinity Square; Union Baptist Church, corner of John and East streets; Westminster Congregational (Unitarian) Church, Mathewson street.

The citizens of Providence sustain about eighty places of worship.

The Population of Providence at different periods was as follows: 1636, 6; 1676, 300; 1748, 4,128; 1776, 4,355; 1790, 6,380; 1825, 15,941; 1850, 41,512; 1870, 68,904; 1875, 100,675.

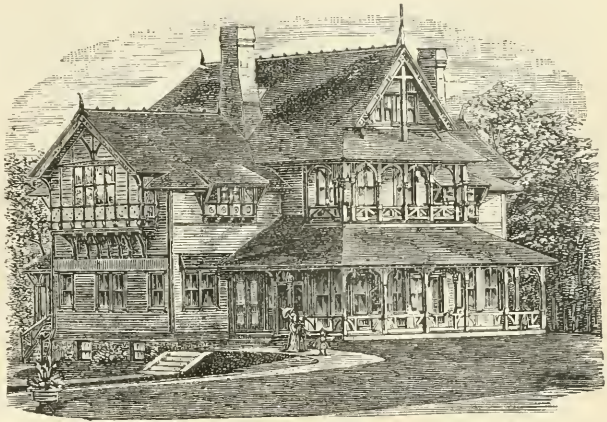
The Drives are not undeserving of attention. Providence has its charming drives, and its splendid views from its commanding hill-tops. To thoroughly view the city and its suburbs in a carriage would require not

hours simply, but days. The great thoroughfares of business and daily travel are readily found by following the tide of the populace and improving the routes of the street cars. The great waves of business life roll through Westminster, Broad, Dorrance, Weybosset, North and South Main, Water, Canal and Eddy streets, and Exchange Place. The lesser waves surge through all the city and especially around the manufacturing establishments.

Popular drives for leisure and for studying the beauty of the city and the grandeur of its environments, are up Prospect Hill, along Prospect, Olney, Hope and Angell streets; around by Central Bridge, up past the Butler Hospital and Swan Point Cemetery; along East Avenue; down the Pawtuxet pike past the North Burying-Ground; out on Branch Avenue to the Douglas Pike; over Chalkstone Hill and Mount Pleasant; through the villages and hamlets that adorn the banks of the Wanasquatucket; out Cranston street, Elmwood and Prairie avenues; down Broad street and the old Pawtuxet pike to the village of Pawtuxet; across Point street bridge and India bridge to Watchemoket and the hills of East Providence. On all these, and on other highways, we have delightful views of city, river, bay and country villas.

Narragansett Bay, fortunately named for the most notable tribe of Indians that inhabited this coast, is perhaps, all things considered, the fairest arm of the sea on our Atlantic shore. Voyagers and travelers concede to it this high rank. Leaving the Atlantic between Point Judith on the west and Seaconnet Point on the east, enclosing the island of Rhode Island in its arms at the outset, it reaches northward into the State about twenty-eight miles, and is gemmed with charming islands and islets, numbering more than thirty large and small, while its shores can boast of every beauty of curve and indentation, and every attraction of field, lawn, rock, bank and bluff.

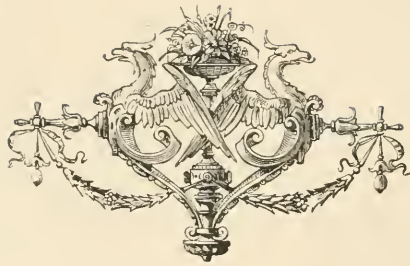
Its harbor, unsurpassed on the Atlantic coast, has often received distinguished



What Cheer Cottage, Roger Williams Park.

fleets, and was formerly the home of a lucrative foreign commerce. In 1769 occurred on its waters the first act of violence against the British crown, by the inhabitants of Newport, in scuttling and sinking His Majesty's armed sloop Liberty, and burning her boats. And the waters of this bay were reddened by the first blood shed in the Revolutionary struggle, when, in 1772, a company of men from Providence in boats captured and destroyed His Majesty's schooner Gaspee, of eight guns, commanded by Lieutenant Duddingston, who was shot, but not fatally. Rhode Island ordered the building of two war vessels, which became the first of an American navy. Congress, at the suggestion of Rhode Island, organized a Continental navy, and two frigates, "the Warren, of thirty-two guns, and the Providence, of twenty-eight guns, were built in Providence and launched in May, 1776."

But any history of this beautiful and picturesque bay would be in no small part the history of the State that now proudly holds it in her arms. As to-day its lively fleet of sails and enterprising lines of steamers — palaces of art — ply to and fro upon its blue sparkling waters as shuttles through some fairy loom, how great the contrast with the time when Roger Williams, at the age of seventy-three, pulled his rude canoe alone from Providence to Newport, to debate question of theology and state with George Fox's representatives.





II.

Bay and Shores.

Forever throbbing, as the sea,
The warm heart-pulses of the free;
And from the shores by worthies trod
Ascends yet glad the hymn to God.

QUINCELY too long, perhaps, have we detained the reader in Providence from the excursions that so many are anxious to take over the placid and island-gemmed waters of Narragansett Bay. We shall briefly pause at each important point and pay at least a flying visit to the numerous and widely-famed watering places that adorn and enliven the romantic shores. We trust our brief historical notices will be found alike instructive and entertaining, for we everywhere tread historic paths.

Excursions on the Bay are a part of the life of Rhode Island. Perhaps no sheet of water on our New England coast is more alive, through the summer season, with excursionists and pleasure parties, than Narragansett Bay, as no other affords equal attractions. While all the people of the State must annually enjoy their view of this beautiful inland sea and the shores of the Atlantic, making sure of their feasts on fish and luscious bivalves, great multitudes come from all the neighboring states and from the distant parts of our country, including visitors from other lands, to gaze on the tranquil waters, the emerald islands, the romantic shores, the ocean-swept beaches, and visit our famed Newport, Providence, and other historic towns, enjoying withal the cosmopolitan society found in the numerous hotels, and recovering or reinvigorating their health with the sea-breezes

and the delicacies of Rhode Island tables. In short the Bay is a grand thoroughfare of the people and a splendid highway of pleasurable and profitable excitement for the fashionable and the wealthy.

Steamboats of every size, from the palatial ocean-daring lines that ply between Providence and Newport and New York, to the lighter but beautiful, saloon-like crafts that run between the islands, are ever ready with every convenience and attraction to serve the thousands. Their success as staunch, commodious, well-managed boats, has given them a wide and deserved reputation. Excursions are frequently made to Block Island and Martha's Vineyard, giving to travelers a view of ocean scenery, and making them acquainted with the majestic roll of the Atlantic billows. With a smooth sea — so common in the summer — these trips are delightful and refreshing. Moonlight excursions are not uncommon, running from Providence down the Bay, passing Conanicut by the West Passage, rounding Beaver Tail, glancing at the Atlantic, and returning by the East Passage past Newport and the eastern islands.

Sassafras Point is the first promontory on our right after leaving Providence. Down the western shore of Narragansett Bay are charming points, rocks, islets, bays and coves. These may be studied as we pass down the bay in boats and steamers, or by carriage on the famous River road, be-

ginning in Providence as the Pawtuxet pike and continuing from Pawtuxet to Warwick Light, on Warwick Neck, and beginning again at Wickford and stretching on over the hills to Narragansett Pier and Point Judith.

Sassafras Point bears its needed light-house. West of it lies Old Maid's Cove. The sassafras grove that adorned the headland and gave its spicy fragrance to the air, long ago bowed before the woodman's axe.

Field's Point, so named from the former proprietors of the land, is alike conspicuous and beautiful, jutting out from the western shore of the bay, just below Providence, readily reached by boats and carriages, and is a very popular resort in summer for the people of the city who wish to secure a shore dinner and a sniff of the sea breezes without having time to run far down the bay. Excursion steamers usually stop at this point on their bay-trips. On this eminence stands old Fort Independence. It is contemplated uniting this promontory, by a suitable purchase of lands and a broad avenue, to the elegant grounds now constituting Roger Williams Park. The whole would make perhaps the most inviting park in our country.

Squantum Bluff on the east shore, is a resort *sui generis*. Squantum is an ancient Pokanoket term, and doubtless has some savory reference to fish and fun. It is said to mean clam-bake. Squanto was the name of an old Indian guide. Probably on this rocky, romantic promontory, "in the brave days of old," were gathered upon tribal feast-days—as in the season of corn-earring and harvest—or in celebration of victories and martial exploits, the sagamores and captains of the natives, to tell how fields were won, and chant the honors of the great, the while they feasted on tautog, scuppaug, quahaug and succotash: not forgetting the aromatic pipe and the merry dance.

However, these beautiful rocks projecting into the bay, nearly in front of Ocean Cottage, admired for beauty of situation by all travelers and excursionists, now hold the artfully constructed and arranged buildings of the well and widely-known Squantum Association, a select, first-class, fashionable,

perhaps high-blooded, but certainly high-minded club, made up of wealthy, intelligent, influential business and professional men. What they here do, and say, and sing, may be best known to themselves; but they neither hatch heresy nor concoct treason; they only meet for hours of "learned leisure" and for refreshment during the enervating heats of summer. They have five buildings, including dining-hall, billiard-room, carriage-house, cook and store-houses. With caterer and cook they are ever ready for enticing spreads, banquets and social cheer. Only poets and painters may do justice to Squantum Bluff and the Squantum Club.

Ocean Cottage, just below Squantum Bluff, on the East Providence shore, is a romantic and exceedingly popular watering place. The abrupt shore, the irregular yet graceful formation of the grounds—comprising about twenty acres—with the shade and fruit trees, give to this resort a pleasing and picturesque aspect. Shore dinners, not forgetting the clams, are here always in order. Pleasure parties here throng in carriages, and the steamers that ply to and fro upon the bay. It is reached by a fine four-mile drive from Providence, and is on the line of the Providence, Warren and Bristol railroad. Near the eastern entrance to the grounds is the school building of the Sisters of Mercy.

Silver Spring is a favorite and well-furnished summer resort, a little below Ocean Cottage. It was opened in 1869 by Mr. Hiram D. Maxfield, previously the popular caterer at Rocky Point, who has continued to here serve the public in superior style, and has won for the place a very high reputation. The entertainments have a peculiar style and relish. A large bakery supplies the bread. Fish and clams are ever ready. The extensive grounds, thriving trees, and cozy cottages, leased on fair terms, make the spot popular and prized. Six hundred people may be accommodated in the dining hall. Bathing, boating and fishing are always in order. Bayden House stands on a rock extending from the shore. The place is readily reached by carriage, boat and rail.

The name of this resort is borrowed from



Field's Point.

a rare and silver-streamed spring a little east of the restaurant rooms, and near a venerable elm tree. Around this silver spring, beneath the shades of hoary elms and oaks were convened the tribal councils of the aborigines. Here, in imagination, we may still see painted, feather-mantled, quill-crested, bow-armed, sachems, subsachems, sagamores, pow-wows and war captains, sitting in solemn or passionate conclave and discussing the questions of savage empire. Perhaps here you may see their resolutions of war in the form of a bundle of arrows bound with a snake-skin. Or, having agreed to articles of peace, you may see the gory warriors smoking the significant calumet. But Hiram will rehearse to you all these wonderful legends.

Silver Spring is in East Providence, and a part of the tract purchased of Massasoit in 1641. East Providence, as now known by its limits and name, dates only from March 1, 1862. Its former name was Seekonk. Of Seekonk and Old Rehoboth, the old names of this region, volumes might be written. It was over the soil of this town, then in dispute as to jurisdiction, that Roger Williams passed on his wanderings to Providence. When the settlers here first established worship "they beat the drum to give notice of the time for public worship." Bridges connecting this town with Providence were built in 1793, but were swept away in the September gale of 1815. Washington Bridge was built by John Brown, Esq., and graced by a wooden statue of Washington.

Pomham Rocks were so named from Pomham, a local sachem of the region now known as Warwick, who, if all accounts are

true, was a somewhat hard character. He fell in fight with the English in 1676. The hard, wave-beaten rocks lying a short distance from Silver Spring shore bear the name of this savage, war-smitten Narragansett sub-chief. His name, therefore, will not perish. Here stands a much-needed and well-ordered Government light-house to point the keels of commerce and pleasure on their way. The rocks are now the property of the United States.

Cedar Grove is reached by a run of five miles by boat or carriage from Providence, and a five minutes' walk from the station on the Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad. The spot is so named from the numerous cedars here found. Near 1867 Mr. Follet leased about fifty acres of land—fifteen devoted to farming—and erected the hall in which six hundred persons can dine at a time, while above there are private rooms for boarders. Next followed tea room, ice cream saloon, grocery store, dance hall, bowling alleys, a dwelling house and all suitable structures. This is a notable place for tents and cottages. The Cedar Grove House is near the Riverside Wharf. All shoreside advantages are here furnished, and beautiful views are had of Prudence Island, Rocky Point, Warren and Bristol and other points in the bay.

Riverside Hotel has a brief chapter of history. Soon after 1870 an association of gentlemen, styled the "Riverside Land Company," secured in the southern part of East Providence, on the bay above Bullock's Point, a large tract of land, including Cedar Grove, and improved it at much cost. The Sherman Place was changed into Pleasant Bluffs, and the Cedar Grove and Riverside

estates were laid out with taste. The new Riverside Hotel cost about \$40,000, and is counted the largest hotel on the eastern shore of the bay; it will accommodate 180 boarders. In front of the hotel was constructed a wharf at great cost, measuring thirty-three feet in width and 1,150 feet in length.

The Elliott Hotel stands about half way between the Riverside Hotel and Landing on the north, and Bullock's Point on the south, and is named from its proprietor. Besides the shore dinners at the house, visitors may find large grounds for camping purposes and be furnished with tents and cooking utensils. The place is reached by a walk of ten minutes from Riverside Landing, or from Bullock's Point. Over this spot breathe freely the salubrious airs of the bay.

Pawtuxet was the domain of Soconoco, a sachem of the Narragansetts. In the Indian tongue the name signifies "a place of water fall," and refers to the falls in the Pawtuxet River, which run through the place, leaving the village to the south of the river in Warwick, and on the north side of Cranston.

Pawtuxet is a village "beautiful for situation." In its early history people of wealth and culture here found their select homes, and the Annual Fair, held on the Fair Grounds, overlooking the bay, was noted far and wide. But as the old families became scattered, the place gradually degenerated, till it acquired the name of "Sleepy Hollow." For several years past, however, and particularly since the establishment of horse-car communication with Providence, it has awaked to considerable activity; and the past year — 1878 — marked another progressive step, viz. the introduction of gas. The view of the Pawtuxet River from the village is very fine. Winding its course in and out between wooded banks, it presents many picturesque scenes, and through the Summer months, especially on moonlight nights, pleasure parties seek it from far and wide. Just in front of the village, and connected with it, a bold promontory called "Pawtuxet Neck," puts out in the bay, rising at one point into a slightly eminence known as "Fort Hill," in honor of the old revolutionary fort erected there. Fort Avenue extends from the north to the south end, and

here, overlooking the bay, business men from Providence have built their Summer homes.

Cherry Grove, or Camp White, was opened as a summer retreat in 1870, and is about half a mile from Cedar Grove. Visitors may reach it by the boats stopping at Bullock's Point Landing. Here are about twenty cottages, and ample grounds for camping parties. Inducements are found for visitors in the half of a mile of hard sandy beach, good bathing facilities, and boats for fishing excursions. As at other places, there are provisions for beasts as well as for men.

Bullock's Point is near six miles from Providence, on the extreme southern point of East Providence that is known as Bullock's Neck, an elevated peninsula commanding a charming view of Narragansett Bay, its islands and shores. Here are superior advantages for bathing, boating and fishing. The hotel at Bullock's Point is called the What Cheer House, and has excellent arrangements for guests. At hand are about 200 acres of fine shaded grounds for camping. Here, also, are cottages for rent. Boats are always stopping at the landing.

Gaspee Point has its patriotic memories. Rhode Islanders will patriotically explain to you why the little promontory, on the Warwick shore, below Pawtuxet, is called Gaspee Point. They will minutely describe to you how a heroic party of men, in eight long boats, from Providence, joined by one boat from Bristol, about two o'clock in the morning of June 10th, 1772, attacked the British armed schooner Gaspee, commanded by Lieut. Duddingston, and captured and burned the craft, wounding, though not fatally, the British commander. Here was shed the first blood in the great patriot strife.

Turtle Cove indents the shore on the south side of Gaspee Point. Old writers give us the better name — in honor of the ancient lords of the land and bay — of Octapaspataxet Cove, or as Walling's map has it, "Occu Pas Pawtuxet," which ought to be satisfactory to Webster and Worcester and the Coast Survey. Unquestionably here was held many a feast on fish, clams and oysters, as the banks of shells may testify;

and perhaps here was fought many a savage battle over the stores of peage. By what freak of fashion or of art did this cove obtain the name of Turtle ?

Nayatt furnishes us with that variety which is the spice of life in watering places and summer resorts as well as elsewhere. Nayatt Point, on the angle of the town of Barrington, where Narragansett Bay first spreads out into its truly grand proportions, is the select spot of summer retreat for families and the upper tens of our cities. Some of the cottages here are really mansions. A more quiet, healthful, invigorating retreat can scarcely be imagined. All are interested in maintaining the calm and high character of the community. Some reside here throughout the year. The boarding house is filled by a select party every season. Across the bay is Conimicut Point. It is delightful in the summer to watch the fleets of sails and steamers that pass between these points. Between Nayatt and Bullock's Point are the extensive Narragansett Brick Works.

Barrington is a part of the old Indian territory known as Pokanoket, and was purchased of Massasoit, the famous Pokanoket sachem, and finally constituted a part of Swansey in 1667. In 1717 it was separated from Swansey and became a part of Warren ; but in 1747 it was incorporated as Barrington. Its full municipality, however, dates from 1770. Its southern point has the singular name of Rumstick Neck, where serenely stands a Government light. Drownville is an attractive village on the line of the Providence, Warren and Bristol railroad. The gem locality in this township is Nayatt. Between Nayatt and Bullock's Point is the little cluster of cottages known as Anawamscut.

Mark Rock, on the south of Octapaspatuxet Cove, was formerly a noted resort for pic-nic and pleasure parties, but the buildings were finally destroyed by fire. Latterly, however, the place has been somewhat restored. Below it is Conimicut Point. The shores here are beautiful, and the summer airs invigorating. Serene enjoyment is secured to all visitors. The views of the bay are delightful.

The River View House is located below

Mark Rock, about nine miles from Providence and two above Rocky Point, on the well-known River Road, near the shore of the bay. Before, and on either side of it is a fine beach, affording rare facilities for bathing. Seventy-five boarders, and especially family groups, may be here accommodated. No doubt larger accommodations will soon be provided.

Long Meadow House, as seen from the bay, is a beautiful site; and the bay seen from it is truly grand. It is on the River Road, about ten miles from Providence and one mile north of Rocky Point. The elevated estate comprises about twenty acres sloping towards the bay, and is well shaded.



Squantum.

Through the grounds run the Warwick Railroad. The house will accommodate a hundred boarders. It is a pleasant retreat for old and young.

The Warwick Club House stands on historic ground. Warwick was settled under the influence of the notable Samuel Gorton, who first bought lands near Pawtuxet in 1642 and then removed further south. In January, 1642-3, the Gortonites purchased Shawomet tract, embracing the most of the present towns of Warwick and Coventry, for 144 fathoms of peage paid to Miantinomi. Pomham was the real sachem. Soconoco was the sachem of Pawtuxet. When finally the Gortonites triumphed over the Massachusetts intrigues, the Rhode Island Indians thought that the whites constituted two races, the Wattaconoges—coatmen or

coat wearers—and Gortonoges, a superior race in tact and power. We accept that the Warwick Club is composed of Wattaconoges. Certain it is that it is a strictly private as-

of the Continental Steamboat Company; and the whole is now under the energetic management of Mr. Frank Mauran.

The grounds are ample, the eminences high



Ocean Cottage.

sociation of manufacturing jewelers and enterprising business men. Perhaps their successes will entitle them to be called Gortonoges, and hence they have located their clubhouse in Warwick, on the River Road, about eleven miles from Providence. They own the grounds and a fine building with a suitable dining hall to seat a hundred persons. Of their councils, wisdom, wit and merriment, the outside world must be left to guess.

ROCKY POINT.

HERE we reach the old and notable watering place on the west margin of the bay—indeed known far and wide over our country. It is the bold, rocky, wooded point on the Warwick shore between Conimicut Point and Warwick Neck Light, looking out upon Barrington, Bristol, Portsmouth, and Prudence Island. Nature and art have here united to show their charms.

Though long a place of resort to many, it was first opened to the general public by Captain Winslow in 1847, who at its opening landed 500 persons from his boat. It next became the property of Byron Sprague, who expended upon it about \$300,000. In 1869 it was purchased by the American Steamboat Company and further improvements were added at a cost of about \$200,000. In the winter of 1877-78 it passed into the hands

and romantic, the forests and groves enticing, and the beaches and rocks of the shore full of attractions. Three hundred boarders may be accommodated at the Rocky Point Hotel, which is supplied from the large farm belonging to the estate. The dining hall for shore dinners will seat 1,500 persons. Near this is the baking place where 250 bushels of clams were served up June 28, 1877, when President Hayes visited the place, and 20,000 came here by carriages and boats. An ice-house at hand will hold 1,000 tons of ice. We might also mention the Ladies' Reception Room on the lofty rocks; the public fountain, supplying the best of water; the bathing-houses, thoroughly furnished; the boat-houses and boats, the barns and sheds; the Rocky Point observatory looking over all the land and bay; the café, furnishing the relishable to all; the menagerie, with beasts, birds and reptiles and all curious performances; the camera-obscura for views and pictures; the flying horses, where all juveniles must needs take a tilt; the bowling alley where men try the scientific hand, and the summer theatre that may accommodate 5,000 spectators, with its bands of musicians and performers.

Near by is the mansion erected by Mr. Sprague, on an elevated spot that commands a view of Newport, and is now rented to visitors.

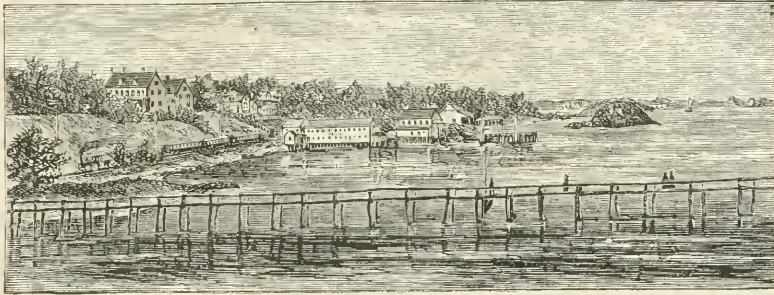
But you must visit Rocky Point to know it — our illustrations are but shadows of the living realities.

Episode.

The spirit of Knickerbocker at the elbow, suggests that, since Rhode Islanders have never had anything of the sort as an appetizer, we here insert an easy glee for the merry-hearted picnickers. Intentionally it is cast in the spirit and favorite metre of the

a broad view of the bay and its shores, and affording unusual facilities for boating and fishing.

Oakland Beach is found on Cowesett — or Greenwich — Bay, a beautiful arm of the Narragansett reaching from Warwick Neck to East Greenwich and Apponaug. This summer resort is about twelve miles from Providence and a little way southwesterly from Rocky Point, and was opened at a large



Silver Spring,

most ancient songs composed by gifted Narragansett and Wampanoag scalds, which will sufficiently account for its barbarisms. Note: it is to be sung only at shore picnics and at 12 M. The instruments for the chorus are kettle-drum and Jew's-harp.

THE SHORE GLEE.

Let gouty monarchs share their shams
 'Neath silken-wove pavilions;
 But give us Narragansett clams —
 The banquet for the millions.
 Yankee doodle, etc.

Along the Narragansett shore,
 Polite in their salams, sir,
 Sat copper-colored kings of yore
 And feasted on their clams, sir.
 Yankee doodle, etc.

Successor to these doughty kings
 Sits now the Yankee nation,
 And every jolly Yankee sings
 His clam-orous collation.
 Yankee doodle, etc.

But how each valiant Yankee erams
 We surely need not tell, sir,
 If only you bring on the clams
 All smoking in the shell, sir.
 Yankee doodle, etc.

The Warwick Neck House, one mile below Rocky Point, with which it readily and rapidly connects by waiting carriages, is a popular and delightful resort, commanding

expense in 1873. The grounds embrace about 116 acres, finely laid out amid shade trees, creeks, and miniature lakes. The Oakland Beach Hotel is capable of receiving a hundred boarders. Here terminates the travel of the Warwick railroad. Steamboats reach the place by doubling Warwick Neck.

Item. — Peage, wampumpeage, and wampum, were the terms of the aborigines for money. Instinctively, or from reason, they had a just conception of the character of money — that it represented accumulated labor, and was a substance rather than a shadow. Their money was the product of skilled and patient labor on rare material. The stock was of two kinds: the white, semi-pearl stock from the head of the periwinkle; the black from the head of the quahaug or muscle. Only one piece was furnished by a shell. The pieces when finished were perforated discs one-quarter of an inch in diameter and one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness. They were exactly and elegantly wrought, and strung on hemp or hair. For the stock, Narragansett Bay was the Indian Black Hills and the Golden Gate. On these shores wrought the native artists.

The Buttonwoods present an illustration of recreative economy. In 1871 the Button-

wood Beach Association purchased a part of the old James Greene homestead, and these lands on the northern shore of Cowesett Bay, between Oakland Beach and Apponaug, a fine tract of land, commanding a superior view of bay and shore, and tastefully laid out the whole as a summer resort for families in cottages and for boarders in the hotel shortly erected. Near fifty cottages now gem the place. More than a mile of admirable beach stretches in front. The community is a sort of Baptist colony, yet open to the lovers of the beautiful and the good. Regular services are held in the fine chapel, and a Sunday-school and weekly meetings for prayer are maintained. The place is reached by steamboats and by horse cars from the railroad station at Apponaug.



Silver Spring Cottages.

“Old Buttonwoods,” about half a mile west of the Buttonwoods Hotel, is a resort where shore dinners have been served for half a century; probably the oldest shore resort on the bay. Here, in 1840, was prepared and shared the famous Harrison feast, in honor of the political campaign, when, with clams and other suitable provisions, oxen were roasted whole. Here the toothsome clam bake is still supplied.

East Greenwich deserves honorable mention. At the head of the broad, beautiful sheet of water, bearing the old Indian name, Cowesett Bay, “on the verdant hillside at whose foot a ripple from the Atlantic mingles with the inland murmur of Masechugh,” stands the serene old town of East Greenwich, yet green with many and pre-

vious memories. The bay was renowned of old for quahaugs, oysters, and escalops, and the beds and heaps of shells along the shores testify to the royal feast of the aborigines when yet bears prowled among the rocks of the hills and wild cats roamed through the forests of Pottowomut Neck.

Cowesett was purchased in 1639 of Tacomanan, Wasewkie and Namowish. The township was incorporated Oct. 31, 1677. Regal expectations ruled when the village was laid out with straight, wide streets, bearing such names as King, Queen, London, Duke, and Marlboro. The present Court House (on the site of the former one) and the jail were built in 1805. Curious scenes have here transpired, beginning with the days when whipping-posts, stocks and pillories were in order, and coming down to the Dorr War and the Rebellion. Kent Academy was founded in 1802, but in 1839 was opened as the Providence Conference Seminary.

The Methodist Church was erected in 1831; St. Luke’s Church was consecrated in 1834; the Baptist Church was dedicated in 1847; the Marlboro Street Chapel was erected in 1872.

The Kentish Guards received their charter in 1774. The Free Library Building, on Pearcee street, was erected in 1870, one-half the cost being paid by Gov. Greene.

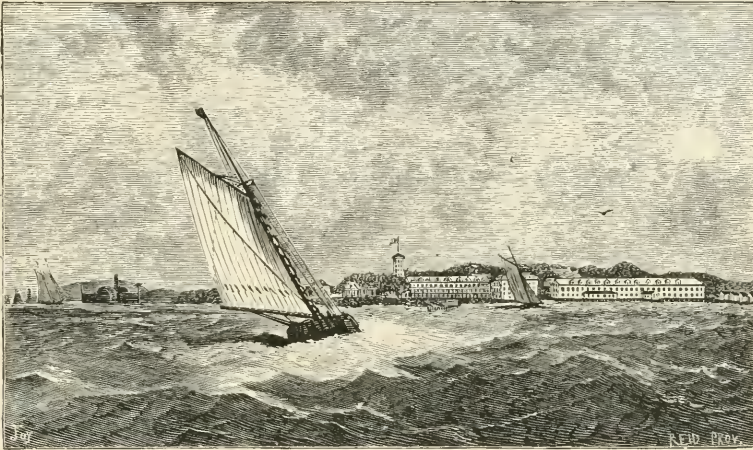
Dr. D. H. Greene, the historian of the town, assures us that “there is no place in Rhode Island where people in moderate circumstances can live so well and easily as in East Greenwich.”

To lovers of humorous incidents, the patriotic Greenwicheer, with a twinkle of the eye, will tell the good story of Capt. Garrec — an olive-complexioned Frenchman — a resident of East Greenwich in the Revolution, who fitted out, as a privateer, the fifty-ton schooner “Felicity,” and with her captured an English ship with a valuable cargo of dry goods, and brought the prize into the harbor, anchoring all safely in the upper end of the cove. The mortified English captain, alluding to his capture, said he “could have borne it with more fortitude; but to be cap-

tured by a d—d old squaw in a hog-trough was more than he *could* endure.”

Pottowomut Neck comes next into view. Hon. Job. Durfee, in a note to his *What-cheer*, says that “it would seem that Pottowomut, or Pottowamut, signified the place of all the fires, or place where all the tribes assembled and kindled their council or festival fires. The shell-fish, in which the shores

The town’s first civilized name was Swanseay, assumed in 1667. It became Warren in 1746, so named in honor of Admiral Sir Peter Warren. The pleasant and historic village, one of the old settlements of the colony, lies at the head of Warren Bay, on the east bank of Warren river. A charm belongs to its old and beautifully-shaded streets. Cole’s Hotel was built in 1750. Rhode Island Col-



Rocky Point.

of Pottowomut abound, and the numerous remains of Indian feasts found on the upland, offer additional proof of the correctness of this inference.” As a quiet and healthful summer resort, the fair and fertile lands of this neck, adorned with tasteful field, lawn, forest, and orchard, are remarkably inviting, and have been wisely chosen by some of the affluent families of Providence. Here they retire from the hum of city life to indulge their love of books and gratify their taste for the volume of nature. The farmers in this region are typical Rhode Islanders.

But let us here leave the western shores of the bay for a time until we have glanced at the notable places on the eastern shores, running from Warren to Little Compton, reserving for the time even a notice of the islands, to which we will presently return. So we turn our eyes easterly.

Warren once belonged to the Wampanoags under Massasoit, and the village of Warren stands on the site of Sowams, the royal residence of Massasoit, who here died in 1661.

lege—now Brown University—was established here in 1765, but was removed to Providence in 1770. During the Revolution, May 25, 1778, the town was invaded by English and Hessian troops, who destroyed buildings and much property, even burning the Baptist church and parsonage. Warren connects with Fall River, Bristol and Providence by rail.

Papasquash Neck, lying between Bristol harbor and the Narragansett Bay, is the beautiful and fertile peninsula known by the Indian title of Papasquash Neck—in the original Indian deed spelled Papasquash, and not Pappoose Squaw, as has been supposed. This tastefully cultivated neck of land has many fine residences, and is the home of families and persons distinguished in the history of the State.

Bristol is an old, excellent, historic town—a part of the Pokanoket of the Wampanoags—the capital and throne of King Philip—lying on the eastern shore and near the head of Bristol Bay, on a gentle acclivity.



Flying Horses, Rocky Point.

The main streets intersect regularly at right angles, and are shaded with stately trees. Here terminates the Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad. The town was settled in 1680, and incorporated in 1747. The fine and capacious harbor is famed in the history of New England commerce as having received and sent out staunch and rich keels to the old world and the Indies. During the patriot struggle the town was bombarded by British men-of-war, and May 25, 1778, suffered severely by the entrance of an armed force that captured citizens and burnt a church and other buildings. Here is the Rogers Free Library, that cost \$20,000, the gift of Mrs. D. W. Rogers. Here, also, are important manufactories, and inviting hotels.

On the occasion of the bombardment of the town by the British ships, Oct. 7, 1775, a half-fledged balladist delivered himself of ten stanzas, one of which recites the loss:—

“With all their firing and their skill,
They did not any person kill;
Neither was any person hurt
But the Reverend Parson Burt.”

Bristol, be it remembered, was planted and trained under Puritan ideas. In its early history, prior to 1700, the town meetings were opened and closed with prayer; and whoever left before the closing prayer was fined one shilling. Here certainly was the form of godliness which puts to shame the irreverence of some modern political assemblies.

The place is reached both by boat and rail.

Mount Hope, situated on the western shore of Mount Hope Bay, about two miles east of Bristol, rises near three hundred feet above

the sea level, and is the historic Montop, in the Indian tongue—or Mont-haup—the home and royal seat of the celebrated Philip of Pokanoket—King Philip, of the Wampanoags, known in the Forresterian tragedy as “Metamora, the last of the Wampauoags.” For many years he was a formidable foe of the English settlers, spreading dismay over all the country; but was finally killed in 1676 by a band largely composed of Indians, under command of Captain Benjamin Church. From this height the wary Philip studied the signal fires of his allies and his enemies, and gave orders to his swift-footed couriers. Below the hill is the cherished spring of pure cold water from which the savage monarch drank; and near by is a rude seat in the solid rock, known as “King Philip’s chair.” Two memorials, set by the Rhode Island Historical Society in 1877, mark these historic grounds. On the crest of the eminence is a boulder monument inscribed:—

“KING PHILIP,
August 12, 1676, O. S.”

Beside the cold spring a massive granite block bears the inscription:—

“In the Miery Swamp, 166 feet W. S. W. from this Spring, according to tradition, King Philip fell, August 12, 1676, O. S.”

Arrangements are being matured to make Mount Hope a popular summer resort, and a pleasing beginning has been made.

Mount Hope Bay is a serene expanse of water—an eastern arm of Narragansett Bay—between Warren and Bristol on the west, Portsmouth on the south, and Tiverton and Fall River on the east, uniting with Seaconnet Bay at Stone Bridge, and with Narragansett Bay at Bristol Ferry, where sometimes Eolus and Neptune evince much passion at the expense of boatmen. Taunton river empties into this bay at Fall River. Over these waters sped Philip’s war canoes and rang the wild challenge of barbaric battle. To the natives, through long generations, these waters were alive with salmon and shad, while the Taunton river and the smaller streams were annually alive with alewives, as some of them are in our own day.

Tiverton is a region that was first settled in 1680, and incorporated in 1694 under the

Plymouth patent; but became a part of Rhode Island in 1746. The town took its final limits in 1862. To a part of the township belonged the old Indian name Pocasset. Formerly there were two ferries connecting it with the Island of Rhode Island, the Anthony Ferry and the Howland Ferry, the latter where now stands the Stone Bridge. Here Benjamin Howland kept his tavern. This town was the birthplace of Gov. Gideon Manton. The old hotel, the Stone Bridge House, that cost \$60,000, is still a popular resort, where guests have facilities for fishing and sight-seeing.

Seaconnet Bay is a smooth and inviting sheet of water, ten miles in length by one and a half in average breadth, dividing the Island of Rhode Island from the townships of Little Compton and Tiverton, and is sometimes styled the East Passage. Its name is suggestive of the war canoes and war-whoops of the Seaconnet tribe of Indians, who inhabited Little Compton, and whose Queen was Amashanks, in the days of King Philip; meanwhile Meetamo was Queen of Pocasset, lying north. The first white settler at Seaconnet—now Little Compton—was the celebrated Indian fighter, Captain (afterwards Colonel) Benjamin Church. Seaconnet signifies "black goose-haunt."

The head of the bay is spanned by the Stone Bridge, so well known to travelers.

Seaconnet Point, the southern extremity of Little Compton, with its East and West Rocks, wrestles with the ceaseless swells of the ocean, and holds its serene light peering into the face of old Neptune. Once this was a place of popular summer resort, nor has it lost all its extraordinary attractions. Its boarding houses and fishing advantages still attract the lovers of nature and those given to the sports of the reel and rod. Prominent among the elevations of Little Compton is Windmill Hill, around which linger serious traditions and amusing legends.

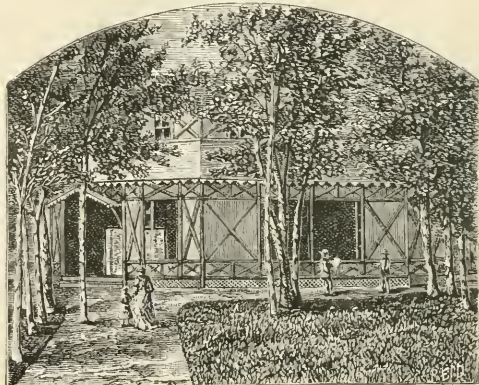
It was at the mouth of this bay that Major Silas Talbot, in the sloop "Hawk," attacked, about 1 o'clock in the morning of Oct. 29, 1778, the British galley "Pigot," and captured her without the loss of a man, and ran her into New London: an act that won him the thanks of the Gene-

ral Assembly, and a sword, and the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from Congress.

In the cemetery at Little Compton Common, among the old graves, marked by headstones brought from the mother country, is one stone that will arrest the attention of every visitor. It marks the grave of the first white woman born in New England. It reads: "Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth, the wife of William Pabodie, who dyed May ye 31—1717—and in the 94 year of her age." She was born in 1623, and her maiden name was Alden. By her side is the grave of her husband, whose headstone reads: "Here lyeth buried ye body of William Pabodie, who departed this life December ye 13th, 1707, in the 88th year of his age."

Now we are prepared to return in our view and look upon the shores immediately before us. We notice two of the islands before us: the first at the mouth of Bristol harbor.

Hog Island has a hard but significant name, for sometimes names are embodiments of historical facts. This land, called by the natives Chiseweanock, lies across the mouth of Bristol harbor. It was purchased near 1646 by Richard Smith from Wamsutta, a sachem of the Wampanoags. The settlers at Pocasset in 1639, and the planters at "Niew-Port" in the same year, had difficulties in the keeping of their swine. The small islands in the bay were secured at first for grazing and herding purposes, as they were more secure from wolves, panthers and bears, and required no fencing. The island here mentioned seems to have been appropriated to the keeping of swine, as Goat Island was to goat-keeping.



Restaurant, Rocky Point.

Prudence Island, or Chibacuwese — if anybody can pronounce the barbaric word — which was its aboriginal name, is the large fair island lying north of Conanicut and between Popasquash Neck on the east and the North Kingstown shore on the west. No wonder that Roger Williams, on purchasing the beautiful island, concluded to give it a Christian name, and, following the pious custom of our New England fathers in this respect, gave to it the sweet word PRUDENCE, perhaps in honor of some dear female friend. He at the same time came into possession of Patience Island and Hope Island, the latter a gift to him from Miantonomi. Prudence, irregular in shape, is about six miles in length by three in width, and municipally belongs to the township of Portsmouth. On its eastern shore stands Land Point lighthouse. It is famed for farming, grazing, and fishing.



The Nayatt House.

Hard was the fate of this island during the Revolution. While the British held Newport and the bay, the inhabitants of Prudence fled to the main, and their farms, fruits, trees, and dwellings were the spoil of the enemy.

Let us now take a glance at points on the main on the western shore.

Wickford is nearly as old as Providence. In the Indian and early English history of Wickford may be found material for thrilling stories. For years after its first occupancy by whites it was a sort of political shuttlecock between Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut. Here stood Rich-

ard Smith's famous trading house, built with his residence, it is believed, in 1639. Near this Roger Williams opened a trading station with the natives, and a road was opened from Providence by 1641. It is reported that Smith bought of the Indians 30,000 acres. During the bloody struggle of King Philip's war, this settlement was the theatre of tragic military scenes. Smith's house was used as army quarters. Here were brought the killed and wounded of the swamp fight of December 19, 1675. Here "they were buried together, to the number of about forty, and an apple tree which grew on the spot afterwards was called the "Grave" apple tree from this circumstance. It was blown down in the gale of September, 1815." The "large grave" is on a knoll east of the mansion house on the Updike farm. It was on the plain east of the garrison house. Tradition

affirms that Joshua Tefft, for the double crime of treason and patricide, was "drawn and quartered." It is hoped that this is tradition merely.

Homogansett, or the "Old Dance Ground," about half a mile north of Hamilton, on the shore of the bay, is said to have been the spot where were held the great councils of the natives, and where they executed deeds to Williams, Coddington and Smith.

The first road leading through Rhode Island to Connecticut was on the old Pequot path, passing from Providence through East Greenwich, Wickford and Kingstown, and struck the old Queen Anne's road, that led from Newport to Westerly.

The old McSparran Church (St. Paul's) was removed from Tower Hill to Wickford in 1800. The Wickford Baptist Church dates from 1834. The fine old village stands at the head of Wickford Bay, in North Kingstown, and counts near a thousand inhabitants. Connecting by rail with the Providence and Stonington road and by steamers with Conanicut Park, Narragansett Pier and Newport, it boasts peculiar advantages. It has its hotel, boarding houses, fine residences, and Cold Spring beach. One of the finest

drives in the country is by the road from Wickford to Narragansett Pier.

The Cedars are redolent of leisure and pleasure. North Kingstown people, especially the gallant young men and cherry-checked maidens of the first families, would not hold us guiltless if we should neglect to set in due honor their favorite summer resort for clambakes, shore dinners and sweet

sett Bay on the west, lying between the island of Rhode Island and the townships of North and South Kingstown, and measures about nine miles in length by one mile in breadth, with beautifully irregular shores, pleasingly undulating surface, and fertile soil. It is nearly divided into two parts by Mackerel Cove. Its highest point near the centre, is Freebody's Hill, on the south of



Narragansett Pier.

converse. On the shore of the bay two or three miles south of Wickford and opposite Fox Island, no shades of *Academus* surpass the shades of the Cedars for serenity, exhilaration and charming memories.

But let us again turn our attention to the beautiful islands of the bay.

Conanicut Island fortunately retains its old Indian name. It was purchased of the natives in January, 1654-55. The name reminds us of *Canonicus*, who here had his royal residence, and was the earliest and firmest friend of Roger Williams; being a venerable old sachem when the exile reached his dominions; the grandson of the mighty and victorious *Tashtassuck*, in whose days the Narragansetts, numbering five thousand trained warriors, held the coast from Connecticut to near Cape Cod. Some beautiful island or rich tract of our State should have been named *CANONICUS* in honor of the honest and pacific prince who was ever kind and true to our fathers, and who calmly passed away, as he believed, to the better shores of the Indian's paradise in the far Southwest, in June, 1647.

Conanicut divides the mouth of Narragan-

set Bay on the west, lying between the island of Rhode Island and the townships of North and South Kingstown, and measures about nine miles in length by one mile in breadth, with beautifully irregular shores, pleasingly undulating surface, and fertile soil. It is nearly divided into two parts by Mackerel Cove. Its highest point near the centre, is Freebody's Hill, on the south of

which is the Jamestown post-office, on the line of the South Ferry. The form of the southern portion of the island was thought to resemble a beaver—as indeed it does; hence the northern point is called Beaver Head, and the southern point Beaver Tail, where stands an important Government light-house, established in 1749. The whole island constitutes the township of Jamestown, so named for King James when it was incorporated Nov. 4, 1678.

Conanicut Park, tastefully laid out at the north end of this romantic gem of the bay, embraces about five hundred acres, divided by varied avenues and drives affording delightful and picturesque views of islands, channels, the ocean, and the hills of the main land. Over all are breathed the salubrious airs of the Bay and the Atlantic. This place is designed for private residences—summer homes—and not for public parades, the flaunts of fashions and the confusion of excursion parties; it is a charming place for quiet and genteel family residences; the Elysium along the shore. Steamboats touch here from Providence, Newport and Wickford. The island has also an excellent hotel;

and cosy cottages may be hired by the season. Advantages for fishing here are abundant and attractive.

Canonicus' national headquarters, in 1636, are described as "a state house, round, about fifty feet wide, made of long poles stuck in the ground, like the summer houses in England, and covered round about and on top with mats." Could the site of that royal wigwam be determined, it would be fitting to place there a huge boulder inscribed with the name of the old monarch.

Fort Dumpling on the extreme eastern point of the island and nearly opposite Fort Adams, is an interesting ruin and relic. Begun immediately after the evacuation of Newport by the British, and named Fort Brown for Capt. Abdiel Brown, it was enlarged under the administration of John Adams, but work was suspended during the administration of Jefferson and was never after resumed. Its shape suggested its present name. While the outer wall yet remains firm, the interior is steadily crumbling down. Here fishing parties and companies of excursionists prepare their chowders and clam-bakes in the summer months, and talk of the battles of their country.

The British, while occupying Newport, had a fort at Beaver Tail.



Hazard's Gate, Narragansett Pier.

At the east ferry on Conanicut, there once stood a brick building that was used at times for convivial purposes. The last ball arranged here had a fearfully tragic record. A party of young men and young ladies started just at night from Newport to cross over to this edifice for a dance and festival. A tempest was rising. They reached within half a mile of the ferry. The storm was now a gale and the billows rolled high and angrily. The boat swamped and nearly the whole party found a watery grave. The recovered bodies were taken to the hall in which the dance was to have occurred. No more parties of this kind took place here. The tragedy has been preserved in verse.

Dutch Island, or Quotenis, so named by the aborigines of the country, received the name of Dutch Island from the fact that near 1625 it was secured by the West India Company as a post for trading with the Indians, under the superintendence of Abraham Pietersen. This was about eleven years before Roger Williams reached Providence. The history of this trading post, the exchanging of Dutch goods, cloths, implements and liquors for furs, fish and venison would be an exciting story. The island is delightfully situated in the west entrance of Narragansett Bay, between Conanicut and the Narragansett shore. It was bought of the natives by Rhode Islanders in January, 1654-55.

It will be remembered that in preparing troops for our great civil war, Dutch Island was chosen by the State authorities as the rendezvous for the battalions of the Fourteenth Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery. The drill, good conduct and effective service in the field of these colored troops are a cherished part of our State history.

Smaller Islands. — STARVEGOAT ISLAND lies a little south of Field's Point.

GREENE ISLAND, doubtless named for Capt. John Greene, is situated at the mouth of Turtle Cove, on the Warwick shore.

DESPAIR ISLAND lies north of Hope Island.

CORNELIUS ISLAND graces Wickford Bay.

FOX ISLAND, that savors of old hunting scenes, is in the West Passage, between Conanicut Park and the main land. It was purchased of the Indians by Randall Holden and Samuel Gorton in 1659. Its Indian name was Azoiquaneset.

WHALE ROCK, possibly shaped like a whale's back, stands at the west of Beaver Tail. We think some of the wise in ancient stories can tell you of whaling adventures connected with this firm defier of the waves.

GOOSEBERRY ISLAND, SEAL ROCK, COG-GESHALL'S LEDGE, and CORMORANT ROCK are on the ocean side of the Island of Rhode Island.

ROSE ISLAND, celebrated for its picnic parties, lies north of Fort Adams, in the east channel, and holds an important lighthouse. Its aboriginal name was Conocko-noquit.

COASTER'S HARBOR ISLAND, now containing the Newport Almshouse, is situated a little north of the city. It was bought of the natives in January, 1654-5. Its Indian name was Woonachaset.

GOULD ISLAND lies between Middletown and Conanicut Park. It was purchased of the aborigines by Thomas Gould in 1657. The Indians named it Agnopimokuk.

Another island of the same name, by some maps, is situated at the head of Seaconnet Bay, below the Stone Bridge.

DYER'S ISLAND, doubtless at first the property of William Dyer, lies close to the western shore of Portsmouth.

SPARROW ISLAND graces like a jewel the bosom of Mount Hope Bay.

We again turn our eyes to the western shore.

NARRAGANSETT PIER.

NARRAGANSETT! What enticements of scenery, and of old historic story, are evoked by this name. Once the governmental seat of a savage power reaching from the Pawcatuck to the Merrimack, afterwards the capital district of the kindly Canonieus. Next the martial and civil theatre of the



Bathing Scene, Narragansett Pier.

struggles of our fathers. Later the home of culture and wealth in memorable homesteads. Now the region distinguished for manufactures and for the summer resorts of the literary and affluent.

Narragansett Pier lies on the extreme southwestern border of Narragansett Bay — in fact it lies fully open to the Atlantic Ocean — and is five miles north of Point Judith, ten miles southwest of Newport, and twenty-six miles from Providence. Perhaps at present it is one of the most noted summer resorts on this coast, as it has every attraction as a watering place to recommend it — ocean, bay, creek, river, pond, island, rock, shoal, beach, hill, farm and forest.

Some have lately styled this "The City of Hotels," since these structures number about twenty, though some of them are simply sumptuous boarding-houses for families and parties. We need here mention only some of the conspicuous ones in a catalogue style in their alphabetical order, without reference to their date of structure or grade of cost and entertainments: Atlantic House, Atwood House, Continental Hotel, Delavan House, Elmwood House, Mathewson House, Massasoit House, Metatuxet House, Mount Hope Hotel, Narragansett House, Ocean House, Revere House, Sea View House, Tower Hill and Whaley Houses.

Ten years ago the place could boast of but one hotel. Ocean avenue, on which so many of the hotels stand, stretches north and south and looks out upon the now serene and the now stormy deep.

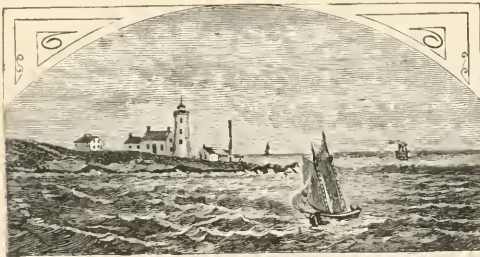
Really there are three piers or landing places for boats — Narragansett pier, Upper

pier, and Lower pier. The place also connects by rail with Kingston station, on the Providence and Stonington Railroad.

The society at the Pier and in the vicinity is select; merchants, manufacturers, statesmen, men of letters and practical science, and eminent professional characters of every sort choose this as their favorite summer retreat. Here, too, are excellent opportunities for public worship; several churches of different denominations hold open their doors in the genuine spirit of Rhode Island.

Various delightful resorts are found in the neighborhood, such as Salt Lake with its islands and yachts, Willow Dell, White Lake, Little Comfort beach, and cosy nooks unnamed. The drives into the old Narragansett country are enchanting. The beach and the bathing are simply unsurpassed.

If we rightly interpret the recent rapid growth of this city of hotels, and the increasing villas and mansions on the heights and in the valleys, the old, famed Narragansett region is to have a new lease of honor, and win a new and brilliant page of social history, surpassing all that is mentioned in Updike's History of the palmy days of old. The dwellers at the Pier and on Tower Hill may well be proud of the society they have here established and purpose to maintain



Point Judith, Narragansett Pier.

If any of the distinguished visitors, or learned residents, at Narragansett Pier, wish to be entertained and instructed with the history of the social, political, literary and business life of South Kingstown — remarkable chapters all — let them inquire of the Hazard family — a family as noble as the township. Any one of them is embodied history — some are lawyers, some are manufacturers, all are speakers and writers. E. H. H. will give you the history of every

public man in the State. T. R. H. will give you the history of "jonny cakes," smelts, and domestic life of old in South Kingstown, with more than poetic charms. R. G. H. will give you a volume on the will, or history, or agriculture, or a treatise on manufacturing shawls.

We add a word in reference to the Tower Hill church, of which the old Kingstown families talk so much. It was built in 1707. Rev. James McSparran, D.D., a graduate of the University of Glasgow, settled here in 1721. Though he resided on Tower Hill, his parish reached from Little Compton to New London, Conn. He died in South Kingstown Dec. 1, 1757, having been minister of St. Paul's (Tower Hill) church for thirty-seven years, and was buried beneath the communion table of the church. He wrote a notable volume entitled "America Dissected." His opinion of the country was none too exalted. Evidently he had less of the prophetic spirit than Berkeley.

Visitors to South Kingstown, not insensible to the stories of the famed Narragansett pacers of the olden time, may find the ground on which the owners of these fleet bloods contended for the prizes — silver tankards — at Little Neck Beach, where the course measured one mile. Of these pacers Dr. McSparran wrote: "I have seen some of them pace a mile in little more than two minutes." Another says, "They would perform a journey of 100 miles a day without injury to themselves or rider." Governor Robinson imported the original breed from Andalusia, in Spain.

Inquiring of the traditionally wise in respect to the Old Pier — the mass of huge and scattered boulders above the present landings — you may hear of the repeated attempts formerly made to secure a landing-place on this wind and wave-lashed shore. Pier after pier was built only to be dashed into ruins by the angry elements. At last a bold spirit, transporting huge boulders to the beach, constructed a weighty Pharos and boasted that even the Almighty could not overthrow it. Alas, the gale arose, the billows rolled, and here you now witness the wreck of the builder's boast — a moral lesson to all.

Tower Hill House has a conspicuous location. Tower Hill, in general, is the name of

a range of romantic eminences on the eastern border of South Kingstown, overlooking Narragansett Bay. The Tower Hill House, situated on Narragansett Heights, stands on one of these hills, south of the old historic village of Tower Hill, where once stood, for a time, the famous Tower Hill Church, celebrated in Updike's History. Narragansett Heights is a beautifully elevated tract of land, comprising about eight hundred acres, and near a mile and a half from Narragansett Pier. The Heights stand about one hundred and twenty-five feet above the sea level. The house commands a magnificent view of ocean, bay, shore and country; it was opened in 1871.

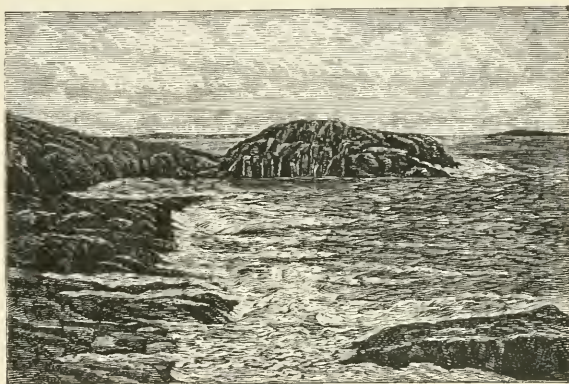
"Bull's garrison house" was in Pettiquamscut, on Tower Hill. In December, 1675, it was attacked by the Indians, who "burnt the house, and killed ten men and five women, but two escaping." Who now can guide us to the spot where occurred this fiery, bloody tragedy?

Tower Hill is said to have received its name in commemoration of the place where Lady Jane Grey was executed. It is now memorable from an execution that here took place in those early days when the height was occupied by a colonial court-house and jail, before they were removed to Little Rest, Kingstown Hill. In the old court-house occurred the famous trial of Thomas Carter for the murder of Mr. Jackson. The body of Jackson was thrown into Pettiquamscut river, but was discovered. Carter was condemned and his execution took place on the old training-lot at the foot of the hill near Pettiquamscut river. He was hung in chains, and the body was left hanging for several years in the chains, till the body decayed and the gallows rotted down.

We copy a few records of the famous hard winter. "During the cold winter of 1740, a man drove a horse and sleigh on the ice from Hurlgate, near New York, to Cape Cod." "Narragansett Bay was soon frozen over, and the people passed and repassed from Providence to Newport on the ice, and from Newport to Bristol." "The snow in the

woods, where it had fallen on a level, was supposed to be three feet deep on the 10th of March (1741)." Dr. McSparran wrote, "As from my house I can see the Atlantic Ocean. I have seen it froze as far as the human eye could reach." "It was reported by the inhabitants that they could see nothing but ice." "There were more than thirty snow-storms."

The Sprague Mansion will be seen and ad-



Indian Rock, Narragansett Pier.

mired. On the Tower Hill Range of charming eminences are a number of elegant summer residences, belonging to notable men in varied walks of life. Some of these structures are very costly without and within, and surrounded by artistically planned and decorated grounds. Among the mansions, at a little distance from the Tower Hill House, is the magnificent and expensive chateau of Ex-Governor and Senator Wm. Sprague, commanding a superb view of the Narragansett shore.

Indian Rock will command the visitor's attention. Unmoved and unmovable, ever doing battle with Neptune, this ancient rib of granite is a point of the bold shore a little south of the lower landing of Narragansett Pier. There lives in connection with this rock a tragical tale which we leave to be told by the locally wise people of the Narragansett country.

Castle Rock will attract the attention of visitors from the love drama that "the oldest inhabitant" recites respecting it; that the spot was designed to be the happy home

of an affianced pair; that the lover had planned and partly completed his choice edifice when death interposed and cut down the flower of his life, so that ever after the world was dark and lonely to him; his castle was a cold and barren rock.

Point Judith is the bold, wave-defying headland that needs no introduction to sailors. Whoever can box the compass, and hosts that cannot, will tell you something of Point Judith; and some of the experiences will be veritable tragedies, others will shade into comedy. The valiant cape has battled with the furious elements through what untold centuries. What historic keels have doubled it; bands of Indian war canoes; prows of Norsemen and Dutch on voyages of discovery; fleets of commerce, and navies of France, England and America. Around it have dodged swift privateers and skulked dark corsairs. Doubtless on this promontory the famed Kidd buried as much gold and silver as on any other spot. And what wrecks, first and last, have been thrown on these rocks.

The name of the Indian sachem who once ruled this region was Wanomachin. During the colonial wars, on this bold promontory rose a watch tower, and here burned the beacon fires that flamed their war signals along the coast. Curious speculations have been indulged—some of them dignified by print—relative to the origin of the name now borne by this headland. The fact is Point Judith was so named from Judith Hull, wife of John Hull, one of the original purchasers of Pettiquamscut from the Narragansetts, in January, 1659. Doubtless she was a brave and beautiful woman, and all agreed to honor her. Let no one rob her of her historic lustre.

Still glows upon the brow of night
Her cheering name—a flame of light.

Here, Nov. 6, 1777, the British ship *Syren*, of 28 guns, with 166 officers and men, ran ashore and was captured by the patriot artillery holding the point. The prisoners were carried to Providence.

Watch Hill, so named from the old watch-fires and signals of alarm kindled on the hill-top during the French and English wars, and in the glowing days of the Revolution, holds the southwestern post of honor in the State

and commands a magnificent view of the Atlantic Ocean, Block Island, Long Island, Fisher's Island, Stonington Borough, Little Narragansett Bay, Pawcatuck River, and a richly rolling hill country to the northward. It is no marvel that it holds a very high rank among the summer resorts of tourists and travellers. Its inspiring scenes, recuperative airs and unsurpassed bathing facilities have given it a wide and permanent popularity, and led to the multiplication of its hotels. Around these hills and along these shores linger what wild traditions of the aborigines—Niantics, Pequots, Narragansetts, Montauks and Manisses—and stirring legends of the Dutch traders and the first English settlers. Here sailed Adrian Block. Here came John and Mary Babcock in their frail boat. Here the settler contended with wolves and bears. Here fell the strokes of barbaric and civilized war. The grand old trees of the coast were swept down by the September gale of 1815.

Watch Hill is about three miles from Stonington and five from Westerly, connecting with these places by steamer and carriages, and always speaks with the wide world by telegraph. The first light-house was erected near 1806; the present is forty feet in height, holding its light sixty-two feet above the sea level. The extreme point is rocky, but on either hand stretch away beaches of pure sand and glittering pebbles on which swell the great pulses of the Atlantic, and in whatever direction the wind may blow some parts are always sheltered sufficiently for the bather. The sweetest of fish, finny and shell, are here abundant. By day the waters are dotted with the crafts of commerce, and by night the peninsulas of the main land and the far-off islands throw their lights—twelve in number with the light-ship—upon the darkness. Since the multiplication of hotels and cottages within the last decade the people, with the aid of the visitors, have erected a fine chapel where non-sectarian religious services are regularly observed. Special worship is conducted as circumstances may require; the chapel seats two hundred or more.

Of the hotels, so widely and favorably known, we need only give the names. The Watch Hill House, the oldest; the Atlantic House and the Ocean House, both temper-



Watch Hill Light.

ance hotels; the Plympton House; the Narragansett Hotel; the Bay View House; the Larkin House, the most southern and the largest, capable of accommodating near three hundred guests. On the beach at the west is the Peninsula House in which are served clam dinners. Nor should we forget the summer boarding house called "The Dickens," named from the old proprietor who opened it, an honored and successful sea captain in his day.

The Atlantic Garden is a new feature of attraction to this favorite resort. The new building situated on the beach west of the Peninsula House is two stories high, and will supply dinners and amusements. Bowling alleys and music will doubtless draw.

Here tourists and boarders may enjoy the rarest opportunities of fishing in ocean, bay and river. If need be they can visit farms and forests. But when swell the gales on the ocean, they can gaze with awe or admiration, as their thoughts may be, on the dark, rolling clouds and the huge green sea billows that foam and dash upon the shores. The dwellers here will tell you many a tale of shipwreck.

Noyes' Beach.—A new summer resort has lately been opened a few miles east of Watch Hill, near the well-known Noyes' Rocks. For serenity and health it has large claims. The salt ponds in the rear afford rare opportunities for fishing.

As in our sketches we have wandered from Narragansett Bay, let us return by the way of New Shoreham, the town on the bosom of the Atlantic.

BLOCK ISLAND.

"Circled by waters that never freeze,
Beaten by billows, and swept by breeze."

—J. G. Whittier.

Manisses — meaning, in the Indian dialect, island of little god — was the aboriginal designation of this gem of the sea, and was also the name of the tribe of Indians found here by the first Europeans. The Manisses anciently were in league with, if not tributaries to, the Narragansetts on the main land. Odd and exciting traditions have come down to us of the fierce and sanguinary conflicts of the Manisses, on sea and land, with the Montauks, Pequots, and Niantics. It is told that on one occasion, when the Manisses, who, in accordance with an old and honored annual custom, had invited one of these neighboring tribes to a feast, failed to furnish, with the other dainties, the customary eels, they were not only severely upbraided, but savagely fallen upon by their guests, as having perpetrated an insult, and were cruelly handled.

In 1524 the French navigator, John Verrazani, in the *Dolphin*, visited the island and reported that it resembled the Isle of Rhodes. In 1614 the Dutch trader, Adrian Block, landed and examined the island, from which fact the island has received its present name. In 1636, John Oldham and his companions from Boston, while here trading, were murdered by the natives, and Massachusetts endeavored to punish the perpetrators of the crime, claiming the island by right of conquest. In 1658 the island was entrusted to four persons, who afterwards

sold it to sixteen persons for four hundred pounds. At last, in 1672, it came under the jurisdiction of Rhode Island and received the municipal name of New Shoreham from a remembrance of Shoreham in England.

In shape the island resembles a pear, with the stem end to the north. It is 14 miles S. W. from Point Judith, 25 from Newport, 50 from Providence, 32 from Stonington, 45 from New London. It measures about seven miles in length, with an average width of three miles, and has a delightfully undulating surface, with a fertile soil and a good supply of water in ponds. Being destitute of a stream grain is ground in windmills. Some of the inhabitants formerly used querns. The Great Salt Pond, north of the centre, connects with the ocean on the west side. On nearly all sides rise bluffs from one to two hundred feet above the sea. On the east side is the harbor, made such at last by the Government breakwater. Doubtless soon the island will become connected with the main land by a telegraphic cable.

Many and engaging are the war stories belonging to this exposed region; attacks, losses and sufferings in the colonial wars with France and Spain; fears of uprisings among the Indians; raids and plunderings from pirates; descents and confiscations by the English in the Revolution. These matters are recited in the histories of the island.

Block Island's reputation as a summer resort has grown within the last twenty years, since steam navigation has become so general and economical, and especially since the improvements of the harbor. Here one may find serenity, seclusion, salubrity, beauty, grandeur, sublimity, and all incentives to profound study.

The following are the hotels already open: Ocean View Hotel, Spring House, Highland House, Norwich House, Belle View House, Connecticut House, Woonsocket Hotel, United States Hotel, Central House, Pequot House, Seaside House, Adrian House, Rose Cottage, and the Providence House.

The Spring House, first opened in 1869, has a specialty deserving mention. The September gale of 1815 plowed a ravine here twenty-five feet deep, out of which gushed two mineral springs, from which this house derived its name and now receives a daily

supply of 1,400 gallons. Of the sanitary or healing qualities of this water hundreds prefer to speak in strong terms. The house, therefore, was enlarged in 1876. Its view of the ocean is also a delight. Mr. B. B. Mitchell, now for the third time represents the island in our Legislature.

Visitors will be much interested in ascending Beacon Hill, that once flashed its signal fires along the coast. They will also examine with interest the lighthouses and life-saving stations. And here perpetually sweep by in majesty and beauty, both the white-winged and fire-breathing couriers of commerce.

The inhabitants of the island are hardy seamen as well as skilled husbandmen. Their boats, like living creatures, bound over the billows and pursue with success the finny denizens of the deep. And innumerable are the incidents, anecdotes and traditions that these self-taught skippers will relate to you if you accompany them on their expeditions. Deep is their lore of storms, gales, perils and shipwrecks, with good reason, from the free play of the elements. The marvelous and thrilling may be said to be indigenous to this dwarf continent.

For the entertainment of persons of leisure and poetic taste who visit this home of hardy fishermen, we are tempted to quote a couple of stanzas from the famous wit, Joseph Green, found in his keen parody of Mather Byles' "Hymn, Written During a Voyage":—

" With vast amazement we survey
The wonders of the deep,
Where mackerel swim and porpoise play,
And crabs and lobsters creep.

Fish of all kinds inhabit here,
And throng the dark abode,
Here haddock, hake and flounders are,
And eels, and perch, and cod."

Excursions over and around Block Island are enticing. Boatmen and boats, equal to wind and wave, are at your order to double the points and aid in hooking the finny tribes of the sea, from mackerel, cod and bass, to porpoises and sharks if you desire them; and rare sport you may have with blue fish, the liveliest and best of ocean game. The cliff faces of the island, as seen from the sea, are grand and impressive, awakening the poetic and sublime if it be in our

natures. Besides, we can recall many, and imagine what we do not recall of the valuable ships, great and small, that have been dashed by the storms and billows on these strong shores. The boatmen will tell you of many of these wrecks.

If you wish to travel over the island you will find no turnpikes or broad avenues, but you may find historic trails and rude roads up and down the billowing hills and through the green romantic vales and ravines. If, in passing from point to bluff you are required to let down the bars or open the big gate, it will recall primitive modes of living and the days of rural economy. Your tour is sure to be romantic and picturesque, now gazing on a cozy farm house, now on an aged wind-mill, now on the coast-guarding light-house, and now on the houses and boats of the life-saving stations. Some of these last are in the orders of our Government. But the island has also an Independent Wrecking Company, whose means and instruments you will study with profit.

We find the splendid light-houses on the ends of the island, and their skillful keepers are ready to explain their history and their operation. The best single view of the island will be obtained from the summit of Beacon Hill, near the island's centre. Perhaps this should be visited first, and from this point roads and paths may be selected to all other points. The hill is found on the right of the only real road running completely across the island.

Of course the peat bogs will not be forgotten in your explorations, for they will talk to you of ancient days.

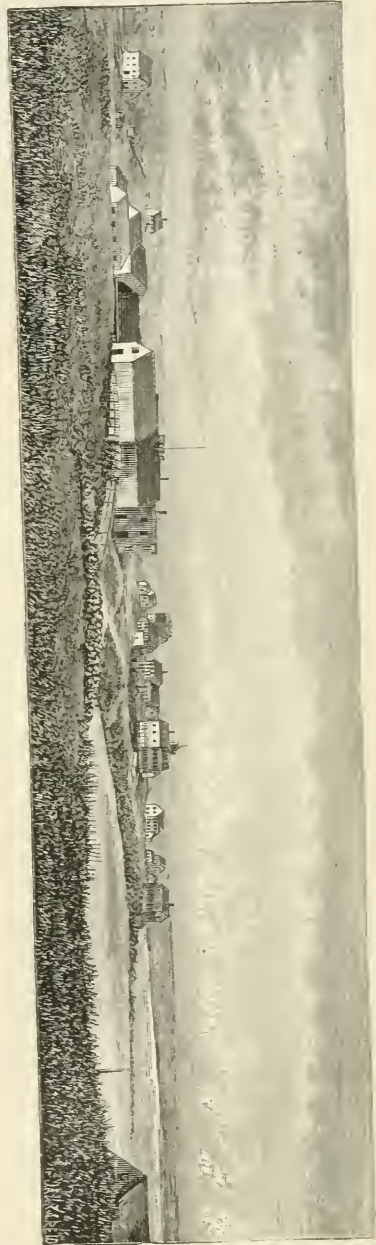
As you travel over the island forget not to visit the old Burying Ground and ponder the names and epitaphs on the moss-mantled stones. Among the inscriptions you will read of one, a most deserving man, who was born in 1622 and became one of the original settlers of this fair isle:—

“Here lyes interred the
body of Mr. James Sands,
Seniour. Aged 73 years.
Departed this life March ye
13, 1695.”

You see “Old Mortality” was getting blind, and so inverted his G.

The Palatine Light. — The richest tradit'on which the old Islanders delight to relate. is

the story of the burning Palatine ship, made famous by Whittier's fine poem, and Dana's



New Shoreham, Block Island.

“Buccaneer.” The tale about the ship is shrouded in the obscurity of tradition. As

narrated by the islanders the story is briefly this: "About 1719 or 1720 a German vessel laden with emigrants from the Palatinate, a former political division of Germany, sailed for the West Indies. On the passage a mutiny had arisen, the captain had been killed and the passengers robbed. The ship was driven by a storm upon Long Point, Block Island. The passengers and crew were all landed, except one lady, who refused to leave the vessel. The ship was subsequently fired and burned with the unfortunate lady on board. Most of those landed from the ship were sick and soon died. Three women alone survived, and two of them lived and died on the island. These two women were called 'Tall Kattern,' and 'Short Kattern.' The former married a negro, and some of their descendants are said to be still living."

The more prosaic story is that a German vessel in distress landed at the island, left several sick passengers, and after remaining in port some time sailed away. Most of those put ashore died, but two or three survived and lived upon the island, as is related in the more correct tradition.

Whether the ship was burned is a question which cannot be definitely settled, but the weight of evidence seems to favor the story that she was burned. The graves of the poor unfortunates buried on the island were clearly marked a few years since, and some are still recognizable. Hon. William P. Sheffield, in his "Historical Sketch of Block Island," speaks as follows of the last resting place of the Palatinates:—

"On the south side of Block Island, but a few rods to the west of where the 'Ann Hope,' the India ship of Brown & Ives, of Providence, was wrecked, and some forty or fifty rods to the east of the 'Black Rock Gully,' on a little knoll is a cluster of graves; up to within a few years they were distinctly visible, but the unfeeling plow has passed over them, and has almost obliterated their existence. In the 'Pocock Meadow,' a mile further westward, and in a field lately owned by the late Jessie Lewis, were other clusters of graves, long within my memory if not now visible. These were all known as the 'Palatine Graves.' The existence of these graves and their designation will not be questioned."

Tradition has connected this story with an

unexplained phenomenon, which was of frequent occurrence years ago, but which has not appeared in these latter days of skepticism. This is the wonderful light seen off the northern part of the island, and this is the famous Palatine light. The story is that every year there appears the ship, under full sail, on fire in every part, as a terrible reminder to the islanders of the inhumanity of the inhabitants in firing the Palatine ship and burning to death the unfortunate lady who refused to leave the fated vessel. The tale is still implicitly believed in by many of the "oldest inhabitants;" and by the superstitious islanders the strange light was long thought to be supernatural. It was first seen, it is said, after the burning of the Palatine ship, and it was believed to be a ship on fire. The credulous people easily supplied in imagination the burning hull, spars and sails, and thought they beheld a spectre ship in a mass of flame. But this appearance is so well authenticated that its existence can not be doubted. A strange light has been seen at various times during the earlier part of the century. The testimony is numerous and almost unimpeachable. What this light was has never been explained. Dr. Aaron C. Willey, a resident physician of the island, in December, 1811, addressed to a friend in New York a letter in which he gave a full description of the Palatine light, as seen by himself. He describes it as follows:—

"This curious irradiation rises from the ocean, near the northern part of the island. Its appearance is nothing different from a blaze of fire; whether it actually touches the water, or merely hovers over it, is uncertain, for I am informed that no person has been near enough to decide accurately. Sometimes it is small, resembling the light through a distant window; at others expanding to the highness of a ship with all her canvas spread. When large it displays either a pyramidal form or three constant streams. This light often seems to be in a constant state of mutation; decreasing by degrees it becomes invisible or resembles a lucid point, then shining anew, sometimes with a sudden flare, at others by a gradual increase to its former size. Often the mutability regards the lustre only, becoming less and less bright until it disappears, or

nothing but a pale outline can be discerned of its full size, then resuming its full splendor, in the manner before related. The duration of its greatest and least state of illumination is not commonly more than three minutes. * * * It is seen at all seasons of the year, and for the most part in the calm weather which precedes an easterly or southerly storm."

The writer adds that this blaze actually emits luminous rays. He states that he twice saw it personally.

The following extract, from a letter of Mr. Benjamin Congdon, formerly a resident of the Narragansett country, and in his ninetieth year, published in the *Newport Mercury*, March 23, 1878, is conclusive testimony of the reality of the phantom ship:—

"About the burning Palatine ship you speak of in your interesting papers, I may say that I have seen her eight or ten times or more. In those early days nobody doubted her being sent by an Almighty Power to punish those wicked men who murdered her passengers and crew. After the last of these was dead she was never more seen. We lived when I was young, in Charlestown, directly opposite Block Island, where we used to have a plain view of the burning ship."

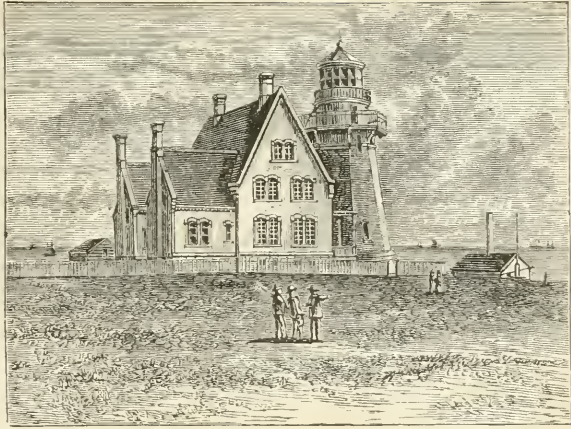
Allusion has been made to Dana's poem, "The Buccaneer." In it is one stanza of remarkable force, descriptive of the guilty soul:—

"For he's accursed from all that's good;
He ne'er must know its healing power,
The sinner on his sin shall brood,
And wait, alone, his hour,

A stranger to earth's beauty—human love,—
No rest below for him, no hope above."

But the time has come for us to report in Newport harbor. As we enter please notice the islands ensconced in it.

Goat Island was called Nomsussmuc by the aborigines. For the first whites who settled here it was a goat pasture, as its name indicates. It is finely situated in the entrance of Newport Harbor and nearly opposite the city, and bears a lighthouse on its northern point and Fort Wolcott near its



Block Island Light.

centre. At present it is distinguished as the Torpedo Station, where scientific men and officers of our National Government are engaged in the construction and testing of submarine engines and projectiles. The extensive laboratories, cottages of officers and other buildings, give to the island a very handsome appearance. Here graduates of the Naval Academy study and experiment with torpedoes. Of course the public are not let into all these mysteries.

In 1723 a pirate sloop was captured and brought into Newport. Her crew was duly tried by a court of admiralty. Twenty-six of the pirates being condemned were hanged July 19, at Bull's Point—now called Gravelly Point—and were buried on Goat Island between high and low water-mark.

This island is still further historic in being the site of the old colonial fort that has borne the names of Ann, George, Washington, and its present name—received early in the present century—Fort Wolcott. Here was the garrison of the harbor in Newport's palmy days. An English historian affirms that the Revolutionary War was really commenced at this fort. Its full story would make a charming monograph.

Lime Rocks are found in Newport Harbor, between the city and Brenton's Cove, near the southern shore, holding the bright lantern by night—a flame that has blazed widely abroad the name of Ida Lewis—now Mrs. Ida (Lewis) Wilson—who is reported to have saved by her skill and bravery, at dif-

ferent times, thirteen lives. Very justly the City of Newport presented to her a beautiful life-boat, that she might continue her work of saving drowning men and women. Thousands of persons have paid their compliments to the heroine. The United States Government has recently (1879) raised her salary to \$750 per annum.

Brenton's Cove has its many maritime memories, commercial and naval. Here Captain Cook's famous ship Endeavor was finally condemned, dismantled and broken up. Here rode the old privateers, corsairs, and vessels of foreign trade. And here in the harbor swung the fleets of England, France and our own young nation. Across these waters flit the nimble keels of sail-boats bearing visitors from Newport to Fort Adams.

The Island of Rhode Island or Roodt Eylandt — the Red Island — so-called from the red clay on some portions of its shores, was the name given to this gem of the sea by Capt. Adrian Block when he visited this region in 1614, in his pinnace the Restless. John Verrazzani, the Florentine navigator, who in the Dolphin entered the harbor of Newport in April, 1524, and spent fifteen days, speaks of the natives as the "goodliest" people he had found in America, yet so ignorant that, though instruments of steel and iron were often exhibited, they did not form a conception of their use nor learn to covet their possession. The Indians called the island Aquidneck, the Isle of Peace; but the colonists, in 1644, changed it to Rhode Island, or "Isle of Rhodes," a term applied by Verrazzani to Block Island from its fancied resemblance to the ancient isle in the Mediterranean. Thus by a strange shuffling of terms was finally fixed the name of this fair island and of the State to which it belongs. Tradition says that prior to the settlement of the island by the English there occurred a war among the Indians for its possession, and the old occupants, the Aquidnecks, were conquered by the Narragansetts.

In 1638 the Narragansett sachems sold the island, through the influence of Roger Williams and Sir Henry Vane, to William Coddington and eighteen others, for "forty fathoms of white peage, ten coats and twenty hoes for the resident Indians, and five fathoms of wampum to the local sa-

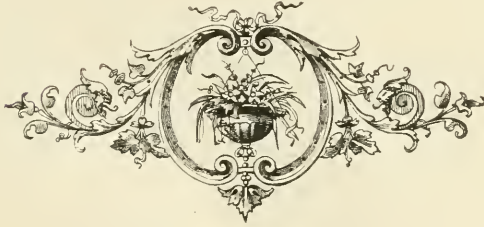
chem." The name given to the spot first settled, on the northeast part of the island, was Pocasset, from the Indian territory on the east of the bay. The spot is now in Portsmouth. Soon after a settlement was formed at Newtown. In due time followed the founding of the city of Newport in the spring of 1638-39.

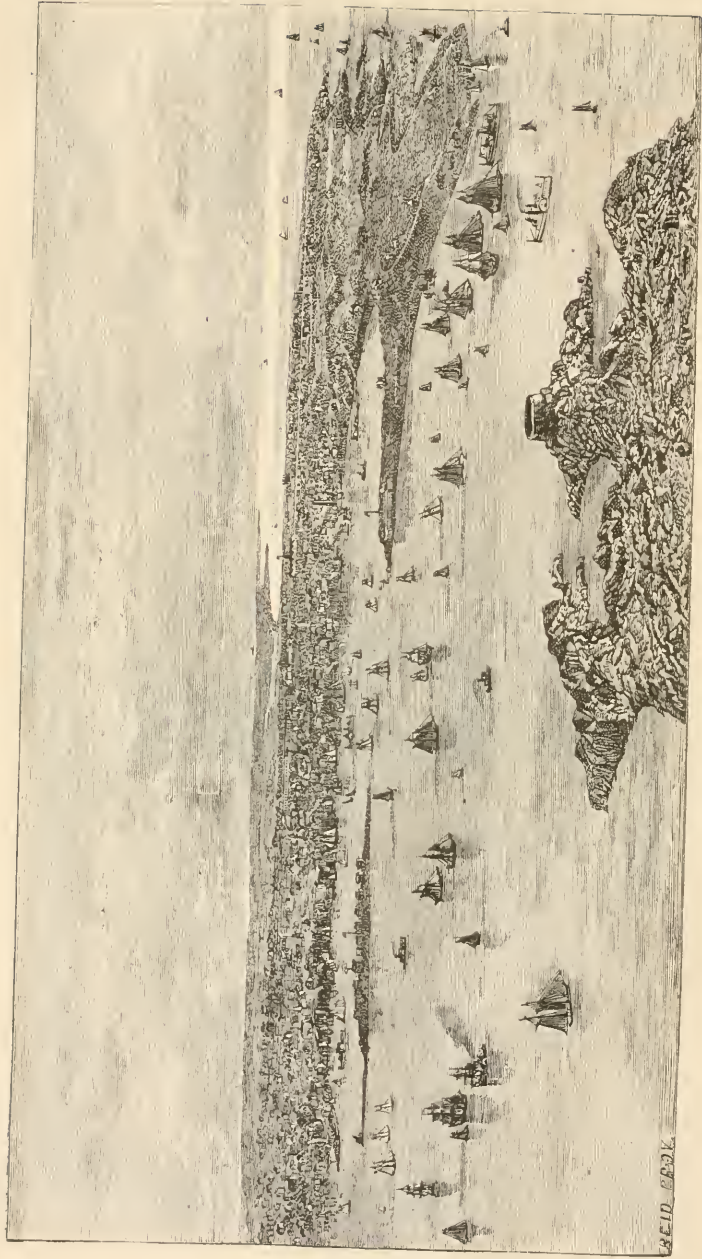
The first to settle in Newport were Nicholas Easton and his sons Peter and John, followed by eight others. On this island was the royal seat of Miantonomi. A good law was passed by the settlers in August, 1640, "that no idling about should be allowed," which if still in force might make some stir. The seal adopted by the islanders in 1641 was *Amor vincet omnia* — certainly very complimentary to their spirit. The first orchard in Newport was planted by Gov. William Coddington, in 1639.

Remarkable for its beauty, fertility, and salubrity, this island is about fifteen miles in length with an average breadth of three and a half miles. At present it contains the City of Newport, and the towns of Portsmouth and Middletown. During the Revolutionary War the island was captured by the British, who held it from December, 1776, to October, 1779, destroying farms, gardens, and forests, and for the time crushing the important commerce of Newport. In August, 1778, was fought the fierce "Battle of Rhode Island," pronounced by General Lafayette to have been "the best-fought action of the war." The Americans, under Generals Sullivan and Greene, numbering 5,000, lost in killed, wounded, and missing only 211, while the British, with superior numbers, suffered a loss of 1,023. On the 10th of July, 1777, Lieut.-Col. William Barton with six officers and thirty-four men, selected for the brave undertaking, landed in the night on the Portsmouth shore, near a mile from the headquarters of General Prescott, the British commander, advanced secretly to the house of Mr. Overing, their objective point, seized the General in his bed, hurried him away in undress to the shore, and carried him exultantly (on the part of the patriots) to Warwick Neck, and then to Providence, completing one of the most spirited episodes of the Revolution. Newport was really the metropolis of the Colony till after the Revolution.

Item.— The poetic and Christian spirit of Roger Williams is seen in the fact that he desired that the island of Rhode Island might be named Patmos, doubtless in honor of his friend John Clarke, who, like himself, had been banished from Massachusetts, and of whom he says, “The grand motive which turned the scale of his life, was the truth of

God — a just liberty to all men’s spirits in spiritual matters, together with the peace and prosperity of the whole Colony.” Clarke deserves a handsome granite monument, or a bronze statue, in Newport, something answering to the memorial to Williams in Providence.





VIEW OF THE CITY OF NEWPORT.



III.

Newport.

"Hail, island-home of Peace and Liberty!
Hail, breezy cliff, gray rock, majestic sea!
Here men should walk with heavenward lifted eye,
Free as the winds, and open as the sky.

— C. T. Brooks.

NO island on the American coast has more historic renown than this fair spot that beautifies the Narragansett waters; and Newport holds in her annals and legends the sum of this glory. Indeed, her fame, political, commercial, military, and social has gone to the very ends of the earth. Travellers have poetically styled the island of Rhode Island as the "Eden of America."

THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

OLD and honorable is this city. Once it led the commerce of our State, and even stood in advance of New York. Some idea of the activities of the city in 1769 may be discovered in the fact that then the town contained seventeen manufactories of sperm oil and candles, five rope-walks, three sugar refineries, one brewery, and twenty-two rum distilleries. Certainly the last item mentioned is proof that it was a spirited town, and that it communicated its spirits to the world. The shipping of the town was very extensive for that age of our country.

The Newport *Mercury*, now perhaps the oldest newspaper in our country, was commenced in June, 1758.

Newport was incorporated as a city in May, 1784. It had suffered very severely in the Revolutionary struggle — 480 buildings of

various kinds had been destroyed. Her losses of men and means were irreparable. And then followed the *quasi*-war with France, and the embargo of 1808, and the war of 1812, and the terrific gale of 1815. All these things checking her old life, and turning the tide of trade to other quarters, left her shorn of her old colonial glory, when her 2,000 seamen linked her to the old world and the Indies.

When the British evacuated Newport in 1779 they carried with them the records of the town, and the transport in which they were struck a rock in Hurlgate and sunk. They were fished out of the hulk in 1782, of course in a deplorable condition, and some portions entirely gone. It will be remembered that the records of Providence had their war-baptism, during King Philip's war, in Mr. John Smith's mill pond. All this may appear to be in keeping with the fact that Rhode Island was a Baptist colony.

For a time something was realized from whaling, but nothing compared with the prizes of the old privateers. Lately manufactures have been encouraged. In the Dorr Rebellion Newport was true to law and order, as she emphatically was, even to her disproportioned expense in the trying years of the Rebellion. Newport is a city of wealth and refinement. The census of 1875 gave her 14,028 inhabitants. Her taxable property in 1878 amounted to \$25,360,100.



Lime Rocks.

Item — The Old Colony Railroad, uniting Newport with Fall River and Boston, was built in 1862.

The Old Stone Mill, the unique and antique structure, so justly prized by all the inhabitants of Newport, and equally studied by all strangers visiting the city, stands in the centre of Touro Park, enclosed with an iron fence, and is reverently kept in order by the city authorities. It is of circular form, about twenty-five feet in height, with an exterior diameter of twenty-three feet and an interior diameter of eighteen feet and nine inches, giving a wall thickness of a little more than two feet. It rests upon eight arches with eight columns that are about nine feet high. The rough chip stones of which it is made are laid in a superior mortar that still defies the teeth of time. At present it is well nigh mantled by a beautiful vine clinging to its sides, and running over its rough top, giving to the whole a venerable and charming aspect.

Touching this curious pile, as history is not positive respecting it, tradition, specula-

tion and imagination have alike been consulted to spell out its story. Some conclude, from very rational data, that it was a mill built by the first English colonists. No traditions have come to us from the Indians concerning it, and this silence is counted as having historic weight. Others incline to the poetic opinion that it was built by Norsemen, who are thought to have visited this coast in the tenth century and named this region Vineland. Another ingenious speculation was brought out in "Scribner's Monthly Magazine" for March, 1879, by Mr. R. G. Hatfield, in favor of its having been built as a baptistery by the Norwegian discoverers about the year one thousand. This view he urges by quite an illustrated history of Italian and Scandinavian baptisteries. So the dear old stone mill will doubtless continue to be a fruitful theme for poets and romancers, and an object of stimulating study to all who visit Newport.

As every one who writes respecting this curious and valued relic is at liberty to broach his own theory for the solution of the historical problem, we must be allowed to suggest that the structure might withal have been intended as a place of refuge and defense for the helpless people in Newport against the Indians prior to or during the panic and perils of the fearful King Philip's War, when all stood in such fear of the infuriated aborigines, and when even on Block Island "there was a large stone house garrisoned, erected by James Sands, Esq., one of the first settlers." This theory has the advantage of accounting for the singular loopholes or openings in the sides of the tower. But who shall finally untie the Gordian knot?

The fact may be worth mentioning that the first windmill on the island was built by the Eastons, in 1663.

If you have a taste for good love stories,



Old Mill.

you will do well to enlist some genuine Newporter to relate to you the early sea voyages and the perilous love-risk of Gov. Samuel Cranston, who died April 26, 1727, full of honors. He married a granddaughter of Roger Williams.

The State House in Newport is the successor of the first Colony House or Town House, which was completed in 1690. An addition was made to it and a turret to receive a bell in 1691. The street leading to it was afterwards paved by funds obtained from the importation of slaves. The present edifice, composed of brick and freestone, was completed in 1742, and is still creditable for its architecture. The architect, famous in his day, was Peter Harrison. In 1757, in the stress of colonial war, the lead roofing was ordered to be removed and given for military uses. From the steps of this house the Declaration of Independence was read to an eager and enthusiastic multitude, July 20, 1776, by Major John Handy, who, finally, venerable with age, re-read it from the same steps July 4, 1826. What war waves have swept around and through this edifice. It was used as a hospital both by the British and French troops as they successively occupied the town during the Revolution. In the Senate Chamber hangs the life-size portrait of Washington by Stuart—Rhode Island's gifted artist—who presented it to the city. This doubly precious painting is now protected by glass.

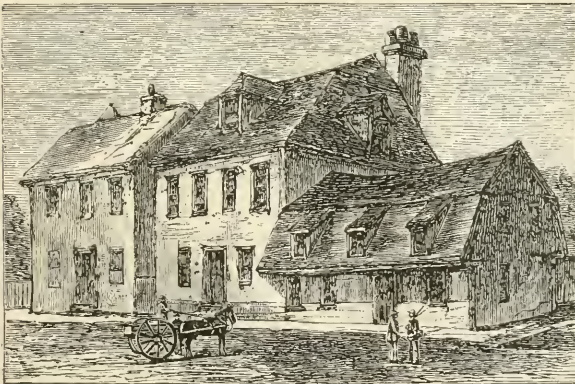


Fort Dumpings.

Here are held the May sessions of the Legislature of the State and the election of Governor is cried to the multitude in the olden style, and "blue eggs" and cakes are sold in the shambles. We wonder if the caucuses and legislative sessions still observe the old Rule of Order passed by the Colonial Assembly in 1648, — "That they that whisper or disturb ye Court or useth nipping terms shall forfeit sixpence for every fault."

The City Hall was erected in 1763, and was originally styled "The Granary," as it was constructed for a public market and granary. The lower part was for the market and the upper for stores, the rents of which were to be expended in purchasing grain for public uses. The money for its erection, £24,000, was raised by a lottery. Once it was used as a station house for the police department. It is now devoted to the various departments of the City Government. It stands at the foot of Washington Square, facing the State House, and will attract notice from its Ionic style of architecture.

The Channing House is found on Thames street, a fine looking building surrounded by trees, garden and lawn. It was erected by Jaheel Brenton in 1720. Here Washington was generously entertained, and here was born



"Ancient Days."

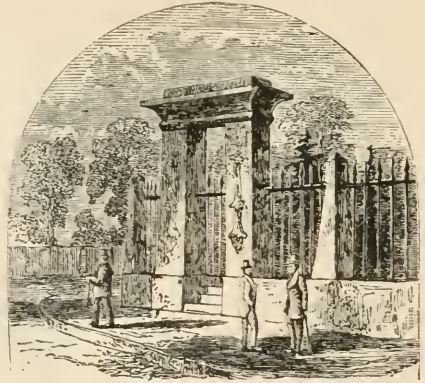
Judge Haliburton, of Nova Scotia. These landmarks of history are appreciated by the people and by all visitors.

The citizens will tell you of other historic edifices, such as that at the corner of Spring and Pelham streets, where the detested Gen. Prescott stopped for a season, though he was captured July 10, 1777, at the Overing House in Portsmouth.

The traditionally wise may point out to you a building on Lopez Wharf, that they regard as having once been used as a slave corral, that also had connected with it a distillery, thus recalling two old banes of society—rum and slavery. The three story building as then used furnished rooms for slaves about twenty-five feet square. Here the unfortunates awaited the signing of invoices or the bids of purchasers.

The Vernon House is situated on the corner of Mary and Clarke streets, and dates back to the "brave days of old." Its original owner was William Vernon, through whose efforts a creditable American navy was at last secured, as he was President of the Eastern Navy-yard. In it were entertained distinguished men of the Revolution. While the island was in the hands of the British it was occupied by the enemy's officers. On the arrival of the French fleet, after the departure of the English, Count Rochambeau selected it as his headquarters, and here he entertained Washington on his first visit to the city by a grand ball, after the gallant mode of the day.

The Oldest House in Newport is found on Spring street, near Sherman street. It is of stone, and was built by Henry Bull, in



Jewish Cemetery.

1688. Recently it has been repaired and wears in consequence something of a modern aspect. It will recall the hard toils of the brave settlers of the island.

Fort Greene is among the Revolutionary memorials fondly cherished by the people and thoughtfully visited by all tourists, having been thrown up for the defense of the town during the patriot struggle. It may be found on the shore of the harbor, near the upper end of Washington street, and nearly opposite Rose Island. In our imagination we here still seem to see our fathers standing to their guns and defending those liberties which have become the glory of the continent and the hope of the world.

Fort Adams, conspicuous in any view of Newport, stands in its calm yet defiant strength at the entrance of the harbor, and on the west of the city. With the exception of Fortress Monroe, this is the largest and costliest fortification in our country, as it guards the grandest harbor on our coast. Its prodigious masonry, its heavy guns, its magazines, its quarters for officers and men, and all its warlike furnishings will richly repay the visitor's study. Fort Adams was begun in 1797, but was not completed till 1825.

Our State historian, S. G. Arnold, says "the first battery erected at Newport was close to the water, in front of Governor Arnold's house, near the spot now (1860) occupied by the Union Bank."

In regard to the old forts erected for the defense of Newport, Dr. Henry E. Turner gives the following facts: In 1702 the authorities ordered a fort of twelve guns on



Redwood Library.

Goat Island; the cost was to be defrayed by confiscations of gold plate and money from pirates. In 1704 provision was made for a garrison. In 1705 allusion is made to Goat Island, *alias* Fort Island, and the defense is called Fort Ann. In 1706 an appropriation of £400 was made for work on "Her Majesty's Fort on Goat, *alias* Fort, Island," and £100 for a magazine.

In 1732 its name was changed to Fort George. After the Revolution it was again changed to Fort Washington. In the administration of John Adams it was rebuilt and renamed Fort Wolcott, in honor of the then Secretary of War; and that name it still retains.

Fort Adams was built during the administration of John Adams, probably on the site of an old battery. It was also in Mr. Adams' administration that Fort Hamilton was built on Rose Island, and old Fort Brown, named after Capt. Abiel Brown — now called the Dumpling Castle — was refitted on Conanicut.

Of the numerous small batteries and earthworks thrown up in turn by the patriots, the English and the French, during the Revolution, across the island and on its margin, we leave the islanders to speak. The whole island is freighted with war memories.

Item. — We cannot forbear mentioning the fact that the first regular naval action in the Revolution occurred June 15, 1775, near Conanicut, between a patriot war sloop commanded by Capt. (afterwards Commodore) Abraham Whipple and the Rose frigate under Capt. James Wallace, when Whipple captured the tender to the Rose. This led to the following laconic correspondence, the spice of which justifies our insertion of it: —

LETTER. — "You, Abraham Whipple, on the 10th of June, 1772, burned His Majesty's vessel, the Gaspee, and I will hang you at the yard-arm. JAMES WALLACE."

ANSWER. — "To Sir James Wallace. SIR: Always catch a man before you hang him. ABRAHAM WHIPPLE."

The Liberty Tree that was should not be forgotten. At the head of Thames street is the lot made historic by the fact that here stood the tree consecrated to Liberty in 1766 — the lot and tree given by William Read to the town "to be forever known by the name of the 'Tree of Liberty.'" This was Newport's

stamp upon England's stamp acts. Naturally enough the tree was destroyed by the British during their occupancy of the place, but in 1783 it was replaced by another, which continued until the centennial year, 1876, when the present oak was planted to throw its shadows and acorns upon the century to come. The lot is properly surrounded by a stone and iron fence, symbolic of the solid principles of the people that stand to protect the life of Liberty in our land

The sloop Tartar, 115 tons, built by the colony early in 1749, captured in June a French schooner; in 1741 sailed for the attack on Cuba; in 1744 cruised on our coast;

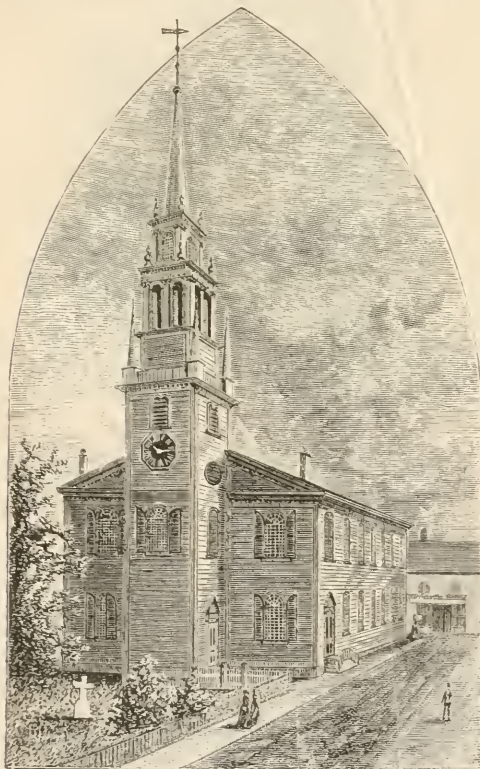


Perry Monument.

in 1745 armed with 130 men, sailed for the attack on Louisburg; in April had an engagement with the French frigate *Renommée*; in June fought the battle of Famine Goose Bay; in May, 1746, with eight officers and ninety men, cruised on our coast; in June went to Louisburg and Quebec; in 1747 again guarding our coast; in 1748 captured a schooner; soon dismantled and laid up; sold at auction Oct. 26, 1748. Now who of "learned leisure" among the brave Newporters will give us in song or narrative the full story of the Tartar? Happily two of her cannon — hard old dogs of war — have been fitly canonized by being placed near the fountain in Washington Square. These guns also did duty in Fort George.

The Redwood Library is widely known.

Abraham Redwood, in 1747, made a liberal contribution towards a library for Newport. At that time an incorporation was effected, and plans for a building were furnished by Joseph Harrison, assistant architect of Blenheim House, England. The building, a purely Grecian structure of the Doric order, was completed in 1750. At its dedication the King of England contributed a royal gift of eighty-four volumes, now greatly prized from this historic fact. Recently the building has been enlarged at the rear by an art gallery. Charles B. King generously bestowed upon the institution his valuable gallery of paintings; and Edward King nobly enriched the walls with pieces of statuary, among which is found a life-size marble representation of the Dying Gladiator. The library stands near the Jewish Synagogue.



Trinity Church.

Educational matters are vital to every community. By a vote of the town of Newport, Aug. 20, 1640, Mr. Robert Lenthal was "called to keep a public school for the

learning of youth," and for his encouragement there was "granted to him and his heirs 100 acres of land, and 4 more for a house lot;" also voted "that 100 acres should be laid forth and appropriated for a school, for encouragement of the poorer sort, to train up their youth in learning, and Mr. Robert Lenthal, while he continues to teach school, is to have the benefit thereof." This is said to have been the first effort towards establishing a public school in America, if not the first in the world.

The Free Library, with public reading-room attached, open to all citizens and visitors, located on Thames street, was the gift of Christopher Townsend.

The Newport Reading Room, or the Club House, as it is called, on Bellevue avenue and Church street, is a private institution.

The Rogers' High School, on Church street, is justly viewed with pride. The edifice was built from a fund of \$100,000 left by William Sanford Rogers in his will for this purpose.

Another benefactor of Newport is Geo. H. Norman, who, at his own expense, has introduced excellent water into the city from Easton's pond.

Military organizations have always been necessary. Newport has a highly honorable military history, notwithstanding many of her true sons have been sincere and consistent Quakers, and she has always spared them the necessity of sacrificing their convictions.

The Newport Artillery Company was chartered in 1741, and the first commander was Jabeel Brenton. This spirited command was active in all the colonial wars with Indians, French and Spaniards; and though driven from their homes by the British in the Revolution, they battled bravely for the patriot cause in the Colonial Army. Again they were at their guns in the war of 1812. True to law and order they withstood the Dorr Rebellion. Prompt and brave as ever they bore their guns and nobly used them in the suppression of the Civil War. Since 1796 they have acted as the Governor's body-guard, escorting both him and the General Assembly to and from the State House in the May elections. In 1794, at their dinner

in the State House, they had as guests General Rochambeau and Richards and their suites. They have had the honor of receiving and escorting Presidents Washington, Jackson, Taylor, Fillmore, Grant and Hayes, Prince de Joinville and other celebrities—American and European. Their armory on Clarke street was built in 1837, but was enlarged in 1873, and is a model in design. Here they drill as infantry and artillery. Their relics and memorials are full of stirring history; a locket of Washington's hair; a letter from Washington to them; a flag from the ladies of Providence given in 1842; their uniforms of 1808; a flag of 1812; a flag from California, presented in 1861.

The Newport Guards were organized by Capt. James Perry at the close of the War of 1812, but were soon scattered.

The Newport Light Infantry, formed in 1865, occupies an armory near the post-office.

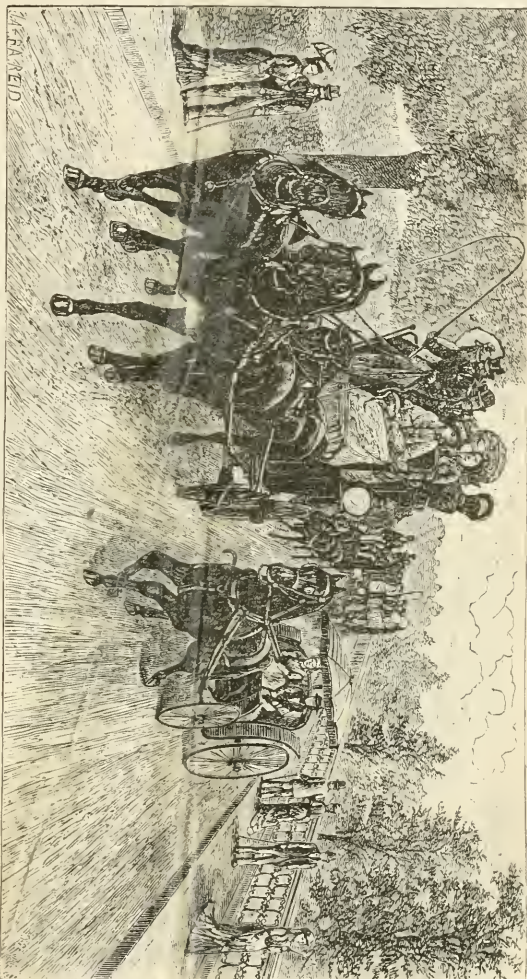
The Burnside Guards were embodied in 1866 with sixty-five men, about one-fourth of them being veterans from the late war. They use the breech-loading rifle. Their armory is located on Bellevue avenue.

Newport boasts the oldest fire department in the United States. The machine first used by Engine Company No. 1 "was manufactured by Newsham & Ragg, of London, England, in 1736, and was presented to the town by Col. Godfrey Malbone, in 1743."

The fire company was duly formed June 3, 1750, at the house of Samuel Spooner, who was chosen captain, and consisted of sixteen members. The first engine house was erected in 1743 on Swinburne's wharf. Records say the old engine did service 115½ years. It was a force pump filled by buckets. These leather buckets belonged to the householders, who were required, in case of fire, to

bring them out and aid in supplying water for the engine.

The Jewish Cemetery will not escape notice. This little city of the dead—a veritable field of Machpelah—lies near the Synagogue. In it, among the honored dead, are the remains



The Drivers.

of Abraham Touro. The iron fence and massive granite gateway were erected in 1843 at an expense of \$12,000 by Judah Touro, who also left a fund to secure perpetual care for the grounds, and who now himself sleeps—as to the flesh—here among his brethren of the circumcision and the Law of Moses. Annually the city authorities of Newport

appropriate a sum for flowers to beautify and make fragrant the graves of these children of Israel.

“ And these sepulchral stones, so old and brown,
That pave with level flags their burial-place,
Seem like the tablets of the Law, thrown down
And broken by Moses at the mountain's base.”

Since the planting of the country, marked progress has been made in monumental art. In an old burying-ground adjoining Rhode Island Cemetery we read:—

Another charitable institution of the city is the *Home for Friendless and Destitute Children*, for which a house and a fund of \$10,000 was given by Christopher Townsend.

“ Love thou thy land, with love far-brought
From out the storied Past, and used
Within the Present, but transfused
Thro' future time by power of thought.”

The Perry Monument is always viewed with interest. Patriotism and valor are deservedly held in high repute in America ;



The Beach.

Here lyeth the Body
of Roger Baster
Bachelor Block macker
Aged 66 yeares He dyed
23 Day of April 1687
He was one of the Fir
st Beginers of a Chvr
ch of Christ observing
Of the 7th Day Sab
bath of THE LORD IN
N E AND BEGAN 23d—1671.

The Newport Hospital.—This benevolent institution was incorporated in 1872, and began with the sum of \$24,123.40 contributed by leading citizens and friends of the city. The building, in every way suitable, is finely located on Friendship street, where is enjoyed a delightful view of the sea. Gratuitous services are rendered to the patients by the best physicians and surgeons of the city. Individuals and the churches annually contribute to the support of the institution.

The Asylum for the Poor is found on Coaster's Harbor Island, which contains about ninety-two acres, and is valued at \$35,000. The building was completed in 1822.

and nowhere are they more honored than in the State of Rhode Island. Conspicuous among the bright names on History's roll, for deeds wrought on sea and land, are Hopkins, Greene and Perry.

Oliver Hazard Perry was born in Rhode Island in 1785 ; entered the navy in 1798 ; served in the Mediterranean in the expedition against Tripoli ; and distinguished himself more particularly in the war with Great Britain by winning a splendid naval victory over a superior force on Lake Erie, Sept. 10, 1813, when he made the memorable report, “ We have met the enemy and they are ours.” He died in 1819. His grave is in the Island Cemetery, marked by a plain, unpretending granite shaft ; but the spot is sacred to every patriot heart.

Commodore M. C. Perry has the honor of the full size bronze statue, in uniform, standing upon a mammoth granite base, surrounded with appropriate illustrations and inscriptions in bronze, in Touro Park, near the Old Stone Mill. This tribute was presented to Newport by the daughter of the Commodore, Mrs. Belmont, wife of Hon.

August Belmont, of New York, and particularly commemorates the services of this distinguished naval commander in effecting the important treaty between the United States and China. The Commodore was born in 1795 in South Kingston, and died in 1858. His voyages, in three volumes, were published in 1856.

The Jewish Synagogue is sacredly cherished. Jews first settled in Rhode Island a little prior to 1684. Their freedom here and their participation in civil affairs was in accordance with the principles and spirit of the colony. Nowhere else in the world had they a like reception. Here the children of Abraham could freely mingle with the Gentiles.

The venerable Jewish Synagogue was finished and solemnly dedicated to the Hebrew ritual in 1763, when such worship was nowhere else tolerated in America. Among the worshipers then and for many years were some of the wealthy and influential citizens of the colonies. During the Revolution, however, when Newport was occupied by the British, the congregation was dispersed, and for sixty years following no Hebrew reading of the Law and chanting of the Psalms were heard within the sacred walls. But services full and solemn were held here in the summer of 1877. The edifice stands on Touro street—a continuation of Bellevue avenue. Abraham Touro left the sum of \$20,000 in charge of the city of Newport, with instructions to appropriate the interest in preserving and beautifying the building, grounds and street adjacent. His wishes have been piously regarded.

The Quaker Meeting House.—Newport may boast of the largest Quaker Meeting House in America, and the one that is still the most largely attended. It is found on Marlboro street, exceedingly plain as becomes the Friends, but substantial, honest, quiet and chaste. Here, in June of each alternate year, are held the celebrated Yearly Meetings for New England. Here New England's loved Quaker poet, Whittier, has recited some of his purest, sweetest measures.

Trinity Church is cherished with historic

pride by the people of Newport. It was built in 1726. Aid in its erection was received from the mother country. Queen Anne presented a bell, which, though recast, is still in use. The spire is still surmounted by the Crown of England. Rev. James Honeyman had been sent, in 1704, by the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, to minister to the congregation that had been gathered in 1699: and a library was presented, a part of which is yet in possession of the church. The organ was donated by the celebrated Dean Berkeley, and bears the date 1733; and the Bishop's Mitre adorns the case. During the Revolution vandal hands tore the lion and the unicorn from the chancel and burned them. Portions of the interior, the hexagonal sounding-board, the high square



Spouting Cave.

pews in the old part, and the clerk's pew and desk, remain as they were constructed in the reign of King George.

The First Baptist Church was planted by the famous John Clarke, and dates back at



Forty Steps.

least to 1644. Here have always been inculcated the principles of Rhode Island. Many noble and distinguished men have been members of this body. The present church edifice was completed in 1846. Rev. John Callender, pastor of this church, wrote in 1738 the famous "Century Sermon," the first history of the colony of Rhode Island that ever was written.

The Second Baptist Church was organized in 1656, and has had its honor from able preachers and worthy members. Still remembered is the eloquent speaker and writer, Dr. J. O. Choules.

The Central Baptist Church worshipping on Clarke street, was organized in 1847. The edifice once belonged to the Congregationalists, and in it preached Dr. Ezra Stiles, afterwards President of Yale College. The building erected in 1733 suffered at the hands of the British in the Revolution. Its Baptist occupancy will be remembered for the ministry of Rev. Henry Jackson, D. D.

The United Congregational Church was made up of two former churches. The 1st Church, under Rev. N. Clap, was organized in 1720. The 2d, under Rev. Mr. Adams, was gathered in 1728. The 1st erected their second house and cut on the corner-stone the motto "For Christ and Peace, 1729;" the house is now owned by the Unitarians. Dr. Samuel Hopkins labored with the 1st Church. Dr. Ezra Stiles — President of Yale College — labored with the 2d Church. The two churches united in the present organiza-

tion in 1833, and their new house of worship, found on Spring and Pelham streets, was dedicated June 4, 1834. The old house of the 2d church, where Dr. Stiles preached, was sold in 1847 to the Central Baptist Church.

The Methodist Church hold their services in the old edifice on Marlboro street. Here rose the first Methodist steeple in our country.

All Saint's Chapel is located on Cottage street, corner of Beach street, and is used by the summer visitors, and is closed in the winter.

The Unitarians still hold their service in the edifice on Mill street, erected in 1729, where once Dr. Channing officiated as pastor.

St. Mary's Catholic Church is located on Spring street. Its spire is visible at great distances from the city.

The Shiloh Baptist Church is composed of colored people, and was organized in 1867.

The Drives are a part of Newport's attraction. Par excellence, the drive is BELLEVUE AVENUE beginning near the Jewish Synagogue and Cemetery, at the junction of Touro and Kay streets, and running south about two miles to Bailey's Beach, near Coggeshall Ledge, passing the Newport Reading Room, the Redwood Library, Touro Park, the Old Stone Mill, the Atlantic House, the Ocean House, and a great number of stately and superb villas with their rich, artistic grounds, belonging to the elite and affluent of our land. Here may be witnessed the popular and costly display of horses, carriages and equipages. But no pen may describe a summer afternoon on this boulevard of fashion, nor will the visitor ever tire of the ever changing scenes and crowds.

The OCEAN DRIVE begins at the south extremity of Bellevue avenue, and follows the ocean line of the island westward, passing Almy's Pond, Spouting Rock, Lily Pond, Gooseberry Island, Cherry Neck, Price's Neck, Brenton Point, Reef and Light-ship, then, turning northward passing Castle Hill, where it joins Harrison avenue that leads by Fort Adams and Brenton Cave, returning to the city — making an enchanting drive of about seven miles. Along this highway commanding the beauties of sea and shore, elaborate turn-outs and toilettes pass as a

pageant. Tourists, besides studying rocks, caves, cottages, villas and towers, may gaze on Beaver Tail, Point Judith, Block Island, and fleets of commerce speeding along the ocean.

William Brenton was the first settler on Brenton's Neck, and owned a tract of about 2,000 acres, bounded northerly by a line drawn from the Lime Rocks straight east to the Cliffs. Tradition says he erected the largest house then known in the American Colonies, and known as the "Four Chimney House," with a hall sixteen feet wide running through the centre. It occupied the spot where now stands the residence of H. F. Batty. The old Brenton Castle was named Hammersmith, after Mr. Brenton's native place in England.

The much-beaten BATH ROAD—beaten by wheels of every grade, and by feet from every clime—leaves Bellevue avenue between Touro Park and the Ocean House, and passes first to Easton's Beach, where throng the thousands for their cooling sanitary baths and then continues eastward across the neck terminated by Easton's Point, and reaches Sachuest Beach and finds at last its terminus at Smith's Beach on Seaconnet Bay. Fascinating cottages and villas lie along this thoroughfare and look far out on the vast deep.

NARRAGANSETT AVENUE reaches from Thames street on the west beginning south of Wellington avenue, crossing Bellevue Avenue at right angles, and terminates at the Forty Steps, where is had a delightful view of Easton's Beach, and the sporting bathers Easton's Point, Seaconnet Point and the dark blue boundless sea. On this high avenue are some of the most expensive residences in the city.

INDIAN AVENUE more recently laid out, begins at the east end of Bath road, on Sachuest Neck, and runs northward on the eastern shore of the island, overlooking Seaconnet Bay and Little Compton. This runs through the romantic reign so much loved and frequented by Bishop Berkley.

WASHINGTON STREET is on the Point opposite the north end of Goat Island.

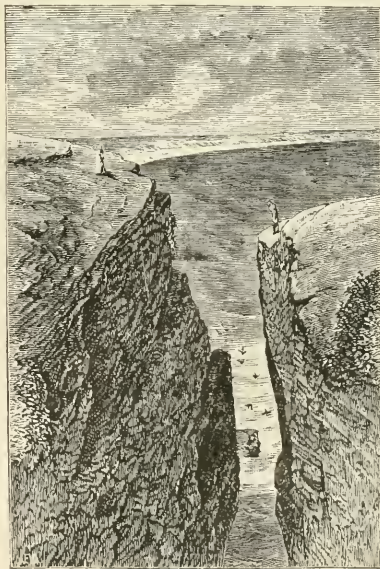
THAMES STREET lies along the harbor where lie the piers, wharves, warehouses and the memorials of the old commercial days of the city.

SPRING STREET lies between Thames street and Bellevue avenue, and holds many of the old residences of the city.

KAY STREET may be regarded as the northern extension of Bellevue Avenue.

Other important streets are readily found by the visitor. So also are the old roads and thoroughfares leading out to different portions of the rich romantic island. To Paradise, to the Glen, to Lawton's Valley, to Miantinomi Hill, State Hill, Quaker Hill, Butt's Hill, the Coal Mine and the Stone Bridge.

Miantonomi Hill is a height that cannot be hid. From time immemorial this was a kingly seat. Originally it was called Woumetonomy Hill from the last sachem of the Aquednecs who were subjugated by the Narragansetts. By an inevitable sequence, when the regal height fell to the lot of the co-king with Canonicus, it was named Miantinomi Hill, as here the plumed and cinctured monarch held his royal wigwam and court, and here affixed his sign manual — an arrow — to his decrees. This luckless sachem fell by treacherous hands, in Connecticut, in 1643. For brevity the height is sometimes called Tonomy Hill. It is situated on the road to Coddington Point, and is counted the highest point of land in the vicinity of Newport.



Purgatory.



Whitehall.

What histories and imaginations linger around this hoary height. Of Miantonomi's appearance and state ceremonies on receiving a deputation. in 1636, Johnson in his *Wonder Working Providence*, B. ii, ch. 6, thus speaks of the "young Prince Meantinomy," who was of great stature, stern and cruel, "causing all his nobility and attendants to tremble at his speech." "When the messengers began to deliver their message, the Sachem lay extended on a mat, and his nobility sat round on the ground with their legs doubled up, their knees touching their chins. At the close of their message Meantinomy replied, he was willing to have peace with the English, but not with the Pequots."

Near the foot of the eminence is the famous Malbone Place. The castle was burned in 1765. During the Revolution the hill was strongly fortified by the British; remains of the earthworks may still be studied by visitors.

The Beaches are well known. By the term The Beach, is usually understood the first beach, directly east of the city, and commonly named EASTON'S BEACH, past which runs Bath road, and where the multitudes flock to dip and sport in the blue and sparkling waters of the Atlantic that flow up over the pure sands into the protected cove.

Further to the east by the same road is SACHUEST BEACH, longer but less protected than Easton's Beach. BAILEY'S BEACH is two miles south of the city at the extremity of Bellevue avenue. SMITH'S BEACH lies on Seaconnet River or Bay, protected from the ocean by Sachuest Neck.

"Break, break, break,

On thy cold gray stones, O sea,—
And I would that my tongue would utter,
The thoughts that arise in me."

Spouting Rock is on the south shore of the Neck northwest from Coggeshall's Ledge and northeast from Gooseberry Island, and may be seen from Ocean avenue as it passes south of Almy's Pond. Here, beneath the masses of rock, is a cavern into which the sea at times rolls by its billows with tremendous force, while an opening on the top of the cave allows the compressed water to escape with thundering noise and foaming spray as though some monster whale was groaning and spouting in a dying agony.

The Forty Steps are found between Easton's Beach—the famous beach for bathing—and Ochre Point, rising from the rocky shore to the lookout plateau and seen with great advantage by the bathers and the spectators in their equipages as they come to look upon the sportive scenes.

Immediately at the south of the Forty Steps is Conrad's Cave to furnish suggestions to all who are poetically or historically disposed. Down to the Forty Steps and Conrad's Cave leads Narragansett avenue, at the terminus of which, above the steps, there is a splendid view of the ocean.

The Beach Pavilion, just beyond the benches on the beach, has a fairy air and charm, with its two stories and Swiss roof, furnished with piazzas and supplied by tables of luxuries, tempting viands, fancy goods, and photographer's gallery. The praises of this pavilion are secure with the bathers and lovers of the beautiful and refreshing.

Purgatory is situated between Sachuest Beach and Easton's Point. A wilder view



Happy Valley.

when fully reached one may scarcely find in New England. In some geological agony of the ages gone, some fierce shock or upheaval, this deep, yawning fissure in the rocks took its exciting altitude. The chasm is 160 feet in length, from 8 to 14 feet in width, and over 60 feet deep. Here linger diabolical legends and wizard stories to make your hair stand on end and your voice to stick in your throat.

DISE. The latter is indeed a peaceful ravine among the wild and seemingly turbulent rocks that nearly enclose it as a wall. On the east of Paradise the splintered rocks and stone have received the name of Paradise Lost. Near Hanging Rocks is WHITEHALL, the house built by Berkeley nearly a century and a half ago.

The portrait painter, John Smibert, Italy, came to America with Berkeley, and



Land's End.

Wiseacres will greatly entertain you with marvelous accounts of this weird and charmed spot; how, for instance, his hoofed and horned Majesty, who here had a summer resort if not his home, in an hour of domestic infelicity chastised a sinning squaw by madly hurling her into this chasm, so hotly angered in the effort as to leave the print of his fiery foot in the solid rock. Another legend is that a fair and doubting damsel, tested the tender proposition of her lover, by requiring that he should leap across the top of the dizzy gulf. The challenged nobly performed the feat and then turning, politely waved the damsel a final adieu. These stories have their wholesome morals.

The Hanging Rocks are sometimes termed Berkeley's Seat, since tradition has it that, seated in the shadow of this huge mass of angular rocks, the Bishop planned and penned his celebrated poem and some of his remarkable writings on idealism, such as "The Minute Philosopher." The legend-wreathed spot is near Sachuest Beach, and in the vicinity of HAPPY VALLEY or PAR-

here painted the portraits of Dr. McSparran and Mrs. McSparran. He affirmed that our Indians were of Tartar stock as they resembled the Tartars whom he had painted for the Grand Duke of Florence. By the way the liberality of Berkeley may be discovered by a single one of his sentences, uttered in a sermon at Newport: "Give the devil his due; John Calvin was a great man." We quote the last stanza of the bishop's happy poem:—

"Westward the course of empire takes its way;
The four first acts already past,
A fifth shall close the drama with the day;
Time's noblest offspring is the last."

"The clanging sea-fowl came and went,
The hunter's gun in the marshes rang."

Land's End has its charms. Professors of the long bow and gun, in high boots, short jacket and skull cap, with game bag and canine retinue, always seek extreme and rare places for the exercise of their science in bringing down duck, plover, sanderlings and sandpipers. If possible, they would press to Ultima Thule; but in lieu of this distant realm, they have named their

favorite haunt in the region of Rhode Island, after a famous English point, Land's End. The bold cape is recognized as the point beyond the extremity of Bellevue avenue and southeast of Spouting Rock, looking upon Coggshall's Ledge.

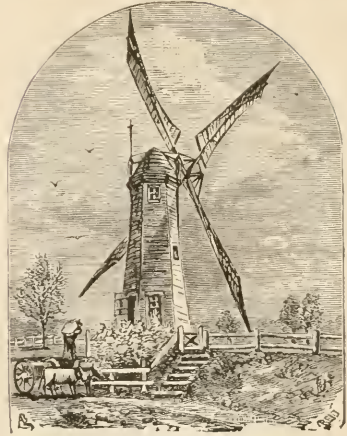
Where brief sojourners, in the cool soft air,
Forget their inland heats, hard toil, and year-long care."

The Glen.—Picnicers will talk to you poetically and enthusiastically of this spot which they reach by a ride of seven miles from Newport in the enjoyment of enchanting views of the island estates and glimpses of adjoining bays and islands and the hills of the main land. The Glen is on the Seaconnet shore of Portsmouth. What sweet stories are told in the ravine at the picnics and afterwards we must leave to the fancy of those who relish similar scenes. It is believed by the old folks that the little rogue Cupid has somewhere a quiver in the Glen. Similar thoughts of love and beauty attach to LAWTON'S VALLEY on the Narragansett side of Portsmouth, and it is regarded by some as a summer centre of the Boston Radical Club.

North Point, in Middletown, projecting into Seaconnet Bay, with its ledge of rocks and their memorable crevice should not be overlooked. Here, during the British occu-



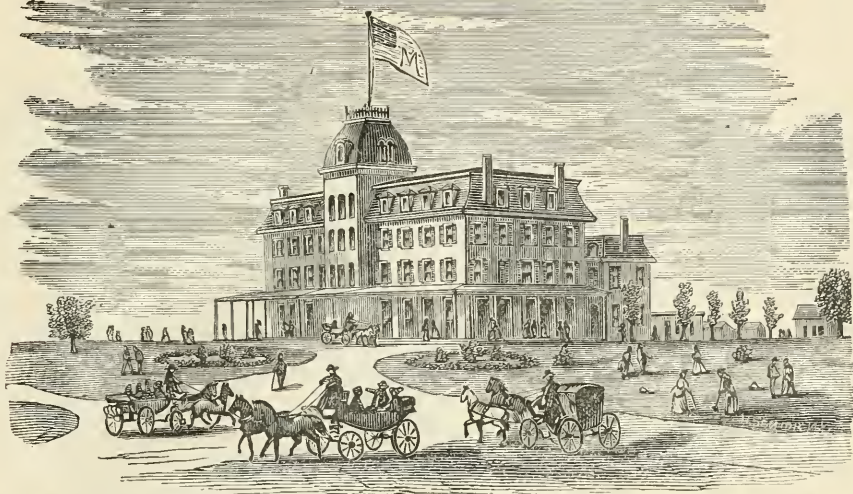
The Glen.



Old Wind Mill.

pancy of the island, Isaac Barker, feigning to be a Tory, remained on his farm and gathering from the enemy their purposes and plans, conveyed the intelligence by a set of prearranged signs, with bars and a stake in a stone wall and by letters hid in the crevice of the ledge to the patriot forces on the east side of the bay who read his signals with spy-glasses, and by night crossed the bay and obtained his papers. This he did for fourteen months, though a British colonel was quartered at his house. His system of signals was arranged between himself and Lieut. Chapin, of Sherburne's regiment, stationed on the opposite shore.

Portsmouth Grove is found upon the western shore of the island of Rhode Island, in the township of Portsmouth, on the line of the Old Colony and Newport Railroad. It was formerly a popular public resort. During the Rebellion this spot was selected by the government for hospital purposes, and here in suitable barracks and buildings covering many acres, were the sick and wounded brought from the southern fields of battle and prisons. A touching chapter would be the full history of the Portsmouth Grove Hospital. Only graves now remain as memorials of that occupancy. Something may be told you by the surviving sufferers, the soldiers that guarded, and the surgeons that served during the trying years. Between Portsmouth Grove and Prudence Island lies Dyer's Island.



TOWER HILL HOUSE, Narragansett Pier, R. I.

Prices \$2.50 per day, or \$10 to \$15 per week.

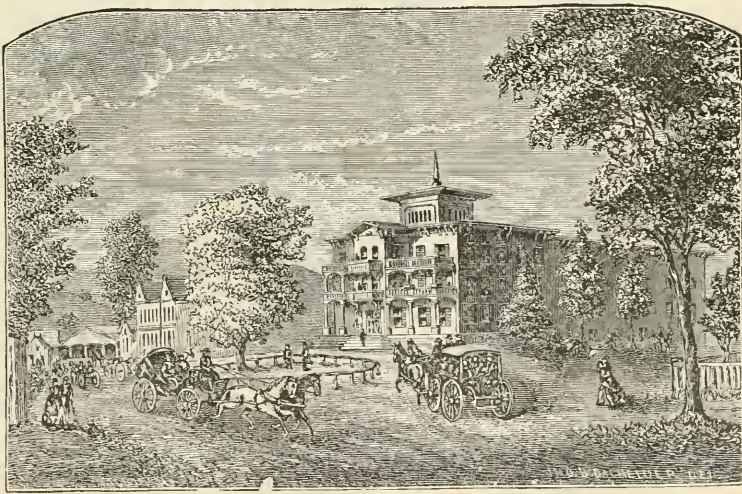
Will be open for Boarders from June 25th until Sept. 10th, under the same management as last year. This house has the finest situation on the New England coast, being some 200 feet above the ocean, (while almost on its brink) with an unobstructed view of Newport, Beaver Tail, the Light Ship on Brenton's Reef, from the piazza in front; Point Judith, Block Island, and Long Island Sound, from south piazza; with the beautiful villages of Wakefield, Peacedale, Kingston, and a wide expanse of hill and dale for 15 miles, from west piazza. It is lighted with gas, has running water on every floor; rooms large and elegantly furnished, bells to the office. A bountiful table, and good cooks; a good stable, with conveyance to and from the beach FREE.

C. E. ATWOOD, Cashier.

Get off Train at Tower Hill Station.

EAST PROVIDENCE HOTEL.

THIS WELL-KNOWN SHORE RESORT WILL BE OPEN FOR THE



SEASON OF 1879, JUNE 20.

And will be kept open for its guests as late as desired. Situated on the eastern shore of Narragansett Bay, within a half hour's ride of Providence, and a few steps of Cedar Grove Railroad Station, and five minutes' walk from the Steamboat Landing. The trifling sum of **30 Cents** will secure you a first-class Shore Dinner, served by experienced parties. This well-known Resort is located on the road leading to Bullock's Point. Here horses will be fed for 25 cents. Daily Bakes, under the management of GEO. W. CASE, assure all of its patrons entire satisfaction. Reasonable terms for Season Cottages can be made by addressing the proprietor,

GEO. W. CASE,
Cedar Grove Post Office.

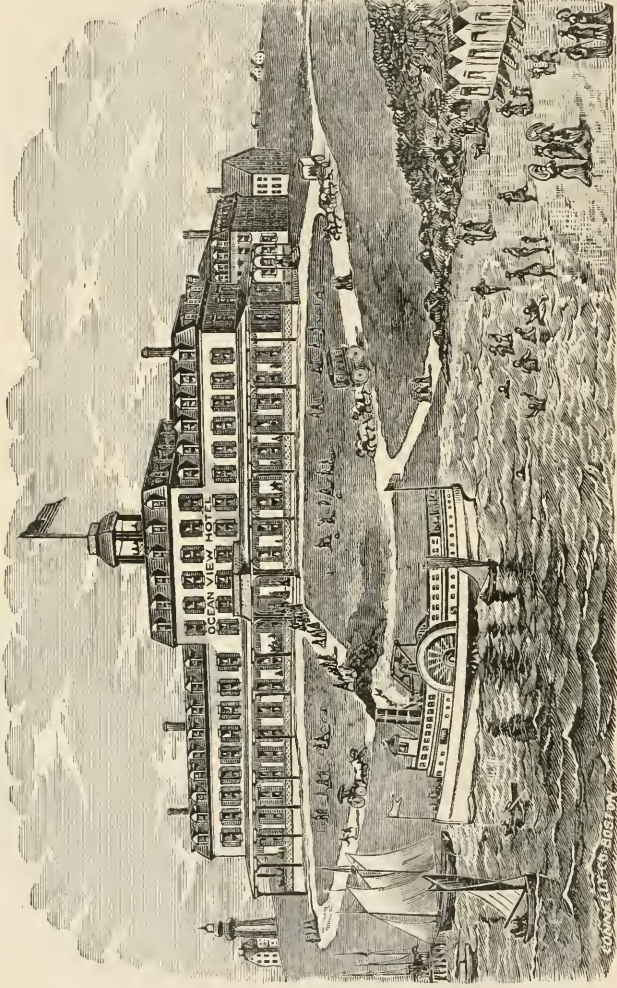
THE OCEAN VIEW HOTEL,

THE LARGEST ON BLOCK ISLAND,

Is situated on a Bluff, nearly one hundred feet above the level of the Ocean. It commands an extensive view of Ocean Scenery, Newport, Montauk Point, and the Rhode Island Shore, being visible in the distance.

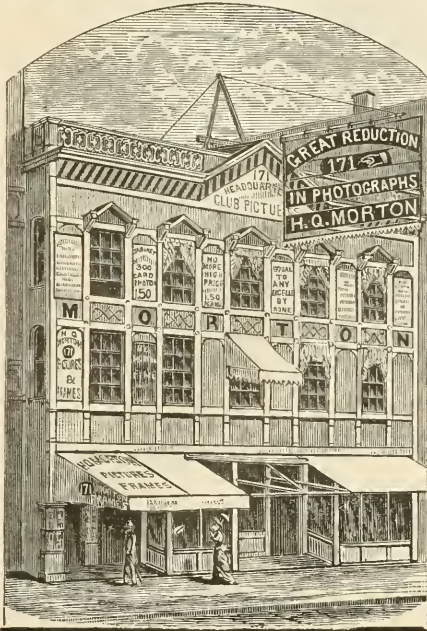
This House owes its existence to the enterprise and foresight of its present owner, the Hon. Nicholas Ball, who, seeing the need of better accommodation for the thousands who yearly visited this lonely isle, built what is now the main building of the present hotel, in 1874, affording accommodations for about one hundred guests. Since that time, obeying the yearly increasing demands of the public, he has made extensive additions and improvements, until he has now ample accommodations for three hun-

dred and fifty guests. The house is lighted with gas, provided with bath rooms, running water on every floor, new library, band of music, perfect drainage, steam laundry, regular physician, daily mails. The table is supplied with milk, vegetables, chickens, lamb, and eggs fresh from the hotel farm, and fish caught daily from the neighboring waters. Block Island blue fish has an almost world-wide reputation. The facilities for boating, bathing, fishing and driving cannot be excelled anywhere on our coast.



Here the author, statesman, lawyer, clergyman and teacher find the much needed rest; the feeble invalid finds his strength returning; the victim of *insomnia* feels a pleasing sleepiness; while the pleasure seeker indulges in croquet at noon-day without inconvenience, and dances away the evening in the cosy parlors, or glides over the smooth waters upon a moonlight excursion.

PHOTOGRAPHS.



MORTON,
The Popular Photographer,
No. 171 Westminster Street,

Makes no pretensions to elegantly furnished Reception Rooms, but he has facilities for the production of Fine Pictures equal to those made in any other Photograph Room in the city, and is making them at less than one-half the money. He invites inspection and comparison.

The continued crowd of patrons he has had during the past year is proof of the satisfaction given.

It will be for the interest of those wanting pictures Copied, or from Life, of any size, to call on him before they have them made elsewhere.

REMEMBER THE PLACE:

**MORTON'S, No. 171 Westminster Street,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.**

Opposite H. T. Root's, near the corner of Eddy.

Crockery, China, Glass, Gas AND Kerosene Fixtures.

G. & C. P. HUTCHINS,

Have added to their usual large stock, a full assortment of new and desirable Patterns.

China Dinner and Tea Sets.

Granite Dinner and Tea Sets.

NEW DESIGNS IN TOILET SETS.

GAS FIXTURES from four celebrated Manufactories. **New Kerosene Extension Chandeliers.** Kerosene Burners, Chimneys and Shades. **Elegant Designs** in Plated Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Castors, Cake Baskets, and a large variety of **KNIVES and FORKS, SPOONS, LADLES, &c.**

Together with a full assortment of

Goblets, Tumblers, Dishes, Preserve Jars, &c.

Purchasers will find our prices very low, and best quality of goods.

Please call and examine our stock.

133 & 135 Westminster St., 21, 23, 25 & 27 Dorrance St.

G. & C. P. HUTCHINS.

NORWICH HOUSE,

NEW SHOREHAM, R. I.

This house is newly built and furnished, situated on a high bluff, south of the landing, twenty rods west of the Spring House, with a splendid view of the sea and harbor, and overlooking the breakwater. It is within five minutes' walk of the landing, and ten minutes' drive of the beach. Daily excursions provided for at reasonable rates.

Board by the Day or Week, \$6 to \$10, according to Rooms.

OPEN JULY 1.

J. E. Rose, Proprietor.

CONVEYANCE TO THE ISLAND—By steamer Canonicus from Providence at 9 a. m., touching at Newport at 10.45 every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; returning on same days at 2.45 p. m. By steamer Ella from Norwich at 8.30, from New London at 9.30, and Stonington so as to connect with train from Providence taking mail, every Monday and Friday; returning on same days after stopping three hours—each steamer taking and bringing the United States Mail.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

Block Island.

H. C. LITTLEFIELD, - PROPRIETOR.

This favorite hotel is one of the best constructed on the Island, and was built by the present proprietor in 1876. It is well ventilated and commodious in all its apartments; is within five minutes' walk of the beach, convenient for boating and fishing; is easily reached by steamers from Providence, Newport, New London and Stonington; well adapted for the accommodation of from 75 to 100 boarders; obliging servants. Early breakfasts given to parties going out fishing. Mr. H. C. Littlefield, as former proprietor, was well known as a celebrated caterer, which is a sufficient guarantee for its present management. A mineral spring supplies the house.

OPEN JUNE 20TH.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

THE CENTRAL HOUSE,

—BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.—

Is beautifully located, near the church, and from it pond fishing, sailing and sea bathing are convenient. Prices moderate. Carriages at the wharf, from the house, on the arrival of boats.

RAY S. LITTLEFIELD, - - PROPRIETOR.

CONVEYANCE TO THE ISLAND—By steamer Canonicus from Providence at 9 a. m., touching at Newport at 10.45 every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; returning on same days at 2.45 p. m. By steamer Ella from Norwich at 8.30, from New London at 9.30, and Stonington so as to connect with train from Providence taking mail, every Monday and Friday; returning on same days after stopping three hours—each steamer taking and bringing the United States Mail.

SEASON OF 1879.

ATLANTIC GARDEN.

ON THE BEACH AT WATCH HILL, R. I.

J. VOLKMAR, Manager.

This new resort is now open to the public, and the management feel assured that they can satisfactorily cater to all who may be pleased to favor the Garden with their patronage. Three first-class Bowling Alleys, and Dance Hall. Refreshments in abundance. Shore Dinners a specialty. Popular prices.

USE MY

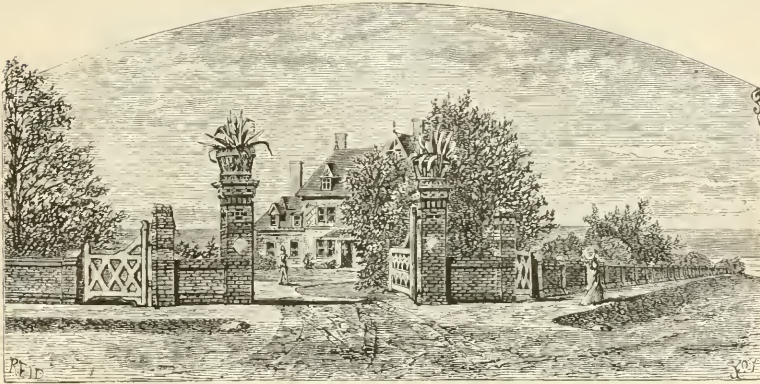
TIME & LABOR-SAVING TABLE
FOR COMPUTING WAGES.

KELLOGG, - PRINTER,
19 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

Fine work—no other. All old style. Send for circular.



J. H. ATWATER, - 26 Potter St., Prov., R. I.
Sawing, Turning and Light Wood Work
OF ALL KINDS, LOW FOR CASH.



Marquand's Cottage.

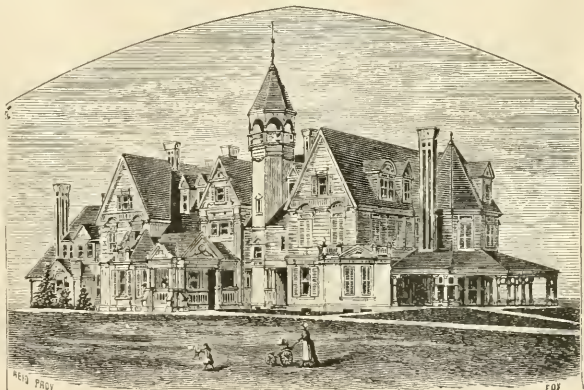
West of the old battle-field of 1778, on the promontory of the Narragansett shore line of Portsmouth, the geological student will find the much discussed Coal Mine, celebrated by Bryant's poem, and of which a Yale student in debating the question, "Will Rhode Island coal burn?" said: "In the last great conflagration when the heavens and the earth shall be rolled together as a scroll and the elements shall melt with fervent heat, the last thing to yield will be Rhode Island coal."

The Hotels of Newport deserve a few words of record. The OCEAN HOUSE is situated on Bellevue avenue, between Bath Road and Bowery street, and is of immense proportions doing a large business in the summer months. The AQUIDNECK HOUSE is on Pelham street, between Spring street and Touro Park, and is highly prized for its quietness. The PERRY HOUSE, one of the finest appearing buildings in the city, is located near the depot of the Old Colony and Newport Railroad. The RESTAURANT HARTMAN, on Bellevue avenue, is the favorite French hotel and the headquarters of foreigners of distinction. The CLIFF COTTAGES with their hotel supplying all their tables on a peculiar plan, are on the Cliffs, overlooking the sea, and in the direction of Hanging Rocks.

The ATLANTIC HOUSE, on the corner of Pelham street and Bellevue avenue, an old and

favorite hotel in former years, on the breaking out of the Rebellion, was accepted by the United States Government as the headquarters and school of the United States Naval Academy, that was obliged to leave Maryland. Thus for four years the hotel was in the hands of our Government.

Cottages are a large part of Newport's wealth and beauty. While Narragansett Pier, Long Branch and other watering places are sometimes styled Cities of Hotels, Newport is emphatically the City of Cottages, for here they are numbered by hundreds and are unsurpassed in their beauty and elegance. Most who resort here come not as visitors but as summer residents, occupying their Swiss cots, chateaux, villas and mansions, on avenues, cliffs and heights, with their families and attendants. The cost of these beautiful edifices range from \$5,000 to \$200,000.



Lorillard's Cottage.



The Old Coddington House.

A volume might be filled with descriptions of these cottages, their furnishings, their grounds and the public careers of their owners. Quite noticeable on the east of Bellevue avenue, below LeRoy avenue, is the residence of Geo. Peabody Wetmore, of New York. A little beyond, on the same side of the avenue, is the charming summer house built by Nathan C. Mathews, of Boston, constructed of brick and wood, and surrounded by ample and ornamental grounds. It is now the property of Mr. Keene, the Californian broker. On the cliffs near Ochre Point is seen the attractive

residence of the widely known L. L. Lorillard, of New York. On Rhode Island avenue and Buena Vista street stands the mansion of H. G. Marquand, of New York. James Gordon Bennett has chosen to locate on Bellevue avenue, his lot extending down to the cliffs. W. B. Lawrence is on Lawrence avenue near the cliffs. A Belmont is on the corner of Bellevue and Marine avenue. These are but a few samples and illustrations of the architectural beauty to be found on every hand from Brenton's Point to Easton's Pond, and on over the island.





HARRINGTON HILLA Cottages.

NEW YORK.

- *Ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan, Narragansett ave.
Charles DeRham, Bellevue avenue.
*Mrs. C. B. Hosack, Harrison avenue.
Robert H. McCurdy, Hallidon Hall.
*F. H. Schermerhorn, Narragansett avenue.
J. F. Kernochan, Webster st. and the cliffs.
*Mrs. Daniel B. Bacon, Lawton's Valley.
Mrs. G. Griswold Gray, Bellevue avenue.
John W. Field, Ocean avenue.
Dr. John P. Gray, Utica, N. Y., Washington street.
*Herman T. Livingston, on the cliffs near bathing beach.
*John W. Downing, Malbone avenue.
*Pierre Lorillard, Lawrence avenue and the cliffs.
*J. Grunhut, Harrison avenue.
*Commodore C. H. Baldwin, U. S. N., Bellevue avenue.
Mrs. Waldron Pell, Greenough Place.
C. B. Barclay, Bellevue avenue.
John Neilson, Paradise Farm.
*Mrs. R. M. Blatchford, Beach street.
*Miss E. Blatchford, Catharine street.
*Judge Blatchford, Greenough Place.
*E. J. Herrick, Clay and Dixon streets.
*M. H. Sanford, Washington street.
*Miss Emily O. Gibbes, Gibbs avenue.
*Mrs. Isaac C. Kendall, Washington street.
*A. A. Low, Castle Hill.
*William Redmond, Kay street.
Mrs. Henry A. Tailer, Bellevue avenue.
Thomas H. Magee, Clay and Dixon streets.
A. S. Hatch, Kay street.
Thomas N. Dale, Patterson, N. J., near Easton's Pond.
*Samuel Zeimer, Bellevue avenue.
*James G. Bennett, Catharine street.
*Richard M. Hunt, Touro and Church streets.
*Miss Jane Hunt, Aryault street.
*George M. Miller, Bellevue avenue.
*John Knower, Bellevue avenue.
*Peleg Hall, Coggeshall avenue.
*James P. Kernochan, Marine avenue.
*C. Francis Bates, Coddington Point.
*Benjamin Bryer, Miantonomi.
*John Carey, Jr., Narragansett avenue.
*Edmund Tweedy, Bellevue court.
Mrs. Colford Jones (deceased), Bellevue ave.
- *Maturin Livingston, Bellevue court.
*Mrs. Alexander Van Rennessalear, Beach View avenue.
*Hamilton Hoppin, Beach View avenue.
*Silas H. Witherbee, Honeyman Hill.
*George R. Fearing, Narragansett avenue.
*Henry S. Fearing, Amundale road.
*Mahlon Sands, Ledge road.
*Hon. August Belmont, Bellevue avenue.
*Mrs. A. G. Stout, Bellevue avenue.
*William R. Travers, Narragansett avenue.
Mrs. Charles L. Anthony, Bellevue avenue and the cliffs.
*John Paine, Bellevue avenue and the cliffs.
*Robert B. Potter, Ocean ave. and the cliffs.
*Daniel Parish, Bellevue ave. and the cliffs.
*Hon. Levi P. Morton, Bellevue avenue.
Mrs. George Francis Train, Bellevue avenue.
*Col. G. T. M. Davis, Bellevue avenue.
*Mrs. H. LeRoy Edgar, Bellevue avenue.
Mrs. E. U. Coles, Bellevue avenue.
*Charles H. Russell, Narragansett avenue.
*John R. Ford, Harrison avenue.
*George P. Wetmore, Bellevue avenue.
*Charles F. Chickering, Bellevue avenue.
Mrs. C. A. Wyeth, Aryault street.
*C. A. Andrews, Bellevue avenue.
*George F. Jones, Harrison avenue.
*Frederic Jones, Harrison avenue.
Mrs. Loring Andrews, Bellevue avenue.
Mrs. J. T. Gibert, Bellevue avenue.
A. G. Thorpe, Wellington avenue.
*John LaFarge, Sunnyside Place.
Major A. S. Macomb, (estate,) Kay street.
Hon. John W. Chandler, (estate,) Bath road.
Arthur Bronson, Castle Hill.
*Miss S. O. Hoffman, Bellevue avenue and the cliffs.
*Robert Ray, (estate,) Narragansett avenue.
*Mrs. S. S. Whiting, Bellevue avenue.
*A. L. Whiting, Bellevue avenue.
*Mrs. Parau Stevens, Bellevue avenue.
*Royal Phelps, Clay street.
*Mrs. M. L. Burns, Bellevue avenue.
Daniel Torrance, Bellevue avenue.
*Frederic Sheldon, Narragansett avenue.
H. A. Wright, Rhode Island avenue.
*J. S. Bryce, Bellevue avenue.
*Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D., Rhode Island ave.
*Henry G. Marquand, Rhode Island avenue.

*Stars indicate names of persons occupying their cottages this season.

*F. S. G. D'Hanteville, Bellevue avenue.
 C. B. Parkinson, Bellevue avenue.
 *Mrs. Eugene Ketteltas, Webster street.
 *William Edgar, Beach street.
 *Mrs. E. M. Willett, Catharine street.
 *Mrs. John W. Auchinloss, Washington st.
 *Mrs. Emily L. Jones, Wellington avenue.
 *Miss C. L. Wolfe, Pelham street.
 *John W. Bigelow, Washington street.
 *Philip Schuyler, Bellevue avenue.
 *W. W. Sherman, Victoria avenue.
 *W. S. Caldwell, (estate,) Kay street.
 *Daniel LeRoy, Bellevue avenue.
 *Stuyvesant LeRoy, Mann avenue.
 *Russell Forsyth, Ayrault street.
 Herman W. Bruen, Catharine Street.
 *Dr. J. D. Ogden, Rhode Island avenue.
 *Edward M. Neill, Kay street.
 Thomas Barclay, Kay street.
 *Edward Meyer, Washington street.
 *John Whipple, near the cliff cottages.
 *James M. Drake, Red Cross avenue.
 *I. S. Homans, Gould Island, near Newport.
 *Mrs. W. H. Russell, Narragansett avenue.
 James M. Drake, Red Cross ave.
 *Miss Fanny Russell, Narragansett avenue.
 Edward S. Potter, Catharine street.
 *F. W. Rhineland, Redwood street.
 Lewis M. Rutherford, Harrison avenue.
 *Fred W. Stevens, Bellevue avenue.
 Mrs. R. Woodworth, Cliff avenue.
 *Philip Taggart, Broadway.
 *Prof. W. H. C. Bartlett, Broadway.
 *J. F. Pierson, Bellevue avenue.
 *S. W. Phenix, Hallidon Hill.
 *Philip Caswell, Jr., near one mile corner.
 George M. Tooker, cor. Ray and Touro sts.

BOSTON.

*Mrs. Gardner Brewer, Bellevue avenue and the cliffs.
 *Mrs. M. L. Bruen, Bellevue avenue.
 *Mrs. Richard Baker, Jr., Ledge road and the cliffs.
 W. W. Tucker, Bellevue avenue and the cliffs.
 *William C. Rives, Red Cross avenue.
 *Thomas F. Cushing, Bellevue avenue.
 *Robert M. Cushing, Ocean avenue.
 *Miss H. S. Crowningshield, Bellevue ave.
 George W. Wales, Yznaga ave., and the cliffs.
 *Charles Lyman, Webster street.
 *Charles F. Lyman, LeRoy avenue.
 *Mrs. M. B. Sigourney, Bellevue avenue.
 Sidney Brooks, (estate) Bellevue avenue.
 D. S. Curtis, Redwood street.
 *Edwin D. Boit, Cottage Place.
 *Mrs. D. B. Greene, Narragansett avenue.
 *Mrs. Julia W. Howe, near Lawton's Valley.
 Mrs. D. W. Holmes, Narragansett avenue.
 *George H. Norman, Greenough place.
 *R. M. Staigg, (the artist,) Pelham street.
 *Robert M. Mason, (the late,) R. I. avenue.
 Joshua R. Bigelow, Washington street.
 Miss Ida E. Deacon, Bellevue avenue.
 *Miss K. P. Wormley, Red Cross avenue.
 Samuel F. Pratt, Bellevue avenue.
 *Dr. E. L. Cunningham, Catharine street.
 *Thomas G. Appleton, Catharine street.
 *John Foster, Le Roy avenue.

*Prof. Alexander Agassiz, Castle Hill.
 *Quincy A. Shaw, Castle Hill.
 *John S. Barstow, Portsmouth.
 *Prof. W. C. Simmons, Bay View ave.
 Col. John Wintthrop, Corne street.
 *Frank W. Andrews, Maple avenue.
 S. H. Whitwell, Berkeley avenue.
 George F. Parkman, Bellevue avenue.
 *Edward S. Philbrick, Coddington Point.
 *John N. A. Griswold, Bellevue avenue.
 E. J. Anderson, "Redwood," near the Glen.
 *Prof. Wolcott Gibbs, Gibbs avenue.
 *Dr. H. R. Storer, Washington street and the Harbor.
 *Hollis Hunnewell, Yznaga avenue and the cliffs.

PHILADELPHIA.

*Fairman Rogers, Ruggles ave. and the cliffs.
 *Harry Ingersoll, "Reef Point," on the cliffs.
 *Gen. George Cadwallader, (the late), Bellevue avenue.
 *Mrs. John A. Brown, Bellevue avenue and Spring street.
 *Mrs. A. E. Winn, Second and Cherry streets.
 *R. B. Smith, Washington street.
 W. T. Richards, (the artist,) Gibbs avenue.
 *Charles J. Peterson, Bath road.
 *Edward T. Willing, Webster street.
 *Mrs. Joseph G. Johnson, Bellevue court.
 *Henry G. Morris, Washington street.
 *Wistar Morris, Washington street.
 *M. C. Cope, Washington street.
 *R. L. Willing, Red Cross avenue.
 *Mrs. C. G. Perry, Greenough place.
 *Edward L. Brinley, Sunnyside place.
 *Wilson Eyre, Fir and Catharine streets.
 William H. Ashhurst, Bellevue avenue.
 *George F. Tyler, Bellevue court.
 *George Nugent, Coggeshall avenue.

PROVIDENCE.

*Mrs. John Carter Brown, Bellevue avenue.
 *Robert H. Ives, (estate of,) Narragansett avenue and the cliffs.
 James T. Rhoades, (estate of,) Bellevue ave.
 *Earl P. Mason, (estate of,) Bellevue avenue.
 *Marshal Woods, Bellevue avenue.
 Jabez C. Knight, Bellevue av.
 George S. Fales, Paradise road.
 John R. Fales, Paradise road.
 *James E. Mauran, Rhode Island avenue.
 *Prof. William Gammell, Narragansett ave. and the cliffs.
 *Henry J. Smith, Bellevue court.
 *Charles Potter, Rhode Island avenue.
 *Joseph J. Cooke, Bellevue avenue.
 *William B. Greene, Malbone avenue and Broadway.
 *Mrs. E. G. Hartshorn, Hallidon Hill.
 *Job Willbour, Green End.
 *Henry J. Flint, Broadway.
 *Hon. Samuel G. Arnold, near Sachuest beach.
 *Dr. W. F. Channing, Tuckerman avenue.
 Jacob Dunnell, Rough Point.
 Richard J. Arnold, Rhode Island avenue.
 *William Whitaker, Paradise Road.

*Joseph Barker, Swamp Road.
Mrs. E. W. Howard, Kay and Bull streets.
*William D. Horton, Narragansett avenue.

CHICAGO.

*E. W. Willard, Beach View avenue.
*Hugh Dickey, Harrison avenue.
*Theo. W. Phinney, Ruggles avenue.

BALTIMORE.

*Geo. Tiffany, Narragansett avenue.
*Ex-Gov. Thomas Swann, Cliff avenue.
John Murdock, Bellevue avenue.
William C. Pennington, Clay and Dixon sts.
Thomas Winans, (estate,) Castle Hill.
*Mrs. Martha A. Robb, Bull street.
*Mrs. E. P. Rhett, Canonicut Island.
*Mrs. S. P. Ludlum.

HARTFORD.

Mrs. A. M. King, Ayrault street.
*Charles N. Beach, Kay street.
*Prof. John T. Huntington, Indian avenue.
*Misses Woolsey, Rhode Island avenue.

CAMBRIDGE, (MASS.)

*Prof. Josiah P. Cooke, Jr., Gibbs avenue.
*Prof. Wm. B. Rogers, Gibbs avenue.
*Prof. H. S. Eustis, Canonicut Island.

OTHER CITIES.

*Dr. E. S. F. Arnold, Yonkers, N. Y. Carroll avenue.
*Capt. C. C. Churchill, U. S. A. Ayrault st.
*Edwin C. Cushman, St. Louis, Rhode Island avenue and Catharine street.
Clarence Rathbone, Albany, N. Y., Washington street.
Dr. James C. Palmer, U. S. N., Bellevue ave.
*Murray Shipley, Cincinnati, Washington st.
*Col. W. E. Prince, U. S. A., Beach View ave.
H. B. Scholes, Brooklyn, Bellevue avenue.
*Rear Admiral A. L. Case, U. S. N., Catharine street.
*W. C. H. Sherman, Newburg, N. Y., Ruggles avenue.
Lt. F. H. Paine, U. S. N., John street.
Gen. Innis N. Palmer, U. S. A., Spring st.
*Gen. T. W. Sherman, U. S. A., (the late,) Greenough Place.
Gen. Geo. W. Cullum, U. S. A., near Bathing beach.
*Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, Cincinnati, Ochre Point and the cliffs.
*Dr. S. C. Powell, New Haven, Ct., Cottage street.
*Mrs. W. H. Swift, New Haven, Bellevue ave.
Mrs. E. A. Taylor, Washington, Bellevue ave.

Cottage Rentals.

Mrs. Thomas S. Gibbs, New York, (Wilson's,) Beach street.
Lieut. T. H. Barber, U. S. N., (Burns,) Hazard ave.
James Stillman, New York, (Sharp's,) Hallidon Hill.
Morton P. Henry, Philadelphia, (Richards,) Gibbs avenue.
Meredith Howland, New York, (Torrance's,) Bellevue avenue.
Sidney Colford Jones, New York, (Hunt's,) Ayrault street.
W. W. Corcoran, Washington, No. 6, Cliff cottage.
Mrs. M. E. Shaw, Boston, (Giberts,) Bellevue avenue.
Mrs. M. A. Bourne, Boston, (Whitwell's) Berkeley ave.
Dr. J. J. Mason, New York, (King's,) Ayrault street.
A. A. Thayer, Philadelphia, Durfee's Tea House.
George S. Bowdoin, New York, (Wyeth's,) Ayrault street.
Mrs. DeLancy Kane, New York, (Goffe's,) Beach street.
Walter Kane, New York, (Balch estate,) near Hanging Rocks.

C. De Bildt, attaché Swedish Legation, (Eyre's,) Pelham street.
Mrs. Lindley, New York, (De Blois,) Catharine street.
Cyrus W. Field, New York, (Benen's,) Catharine street.
James L. McLane, New York, (Pennington's,) Clay street.
Miss R. L. Kennedy, New York, (Mayer's,) Washington street.
Miss Rhinelander, New York, (Whipple's,) Cliff avenue.
John Whipple, New York, No. 8, Cliff cottage.
J. W. Paine, Troy, N. Y., No. 5, Cliff cottage.
E. T. Hatch, Boston, No. 3, Cliff cottage.
A. D. Jessup, Philadelphia, (Brook estate,) Bellevue avenue.
Baron Mayr, Austrian Minister, (Baker's,) High street.
Dr. A. S. Oberly, U. S. N., (Babcock's,) DeBlois avenue.
W. C. Rives, Jr., Boston, (Blackman's,) Red Cross avenue.
L. C. Watjen, New York, (Wright's,) Rhode Island avenue.
W. W. Astor, New York, (Tucker's,) Bellevue avenue.

- W. B. Astor, New York, (Kernochan's,) Narragansett avenue.
- Dr. C. B. Porter, Boston, Conanicut Park.
- A. H. Woolsey, New York, (Rutherford's,) Harrison avenue.
- Edward Gray, Boston, (Tooker's,) Touro and Kay streets.
- Mrs. L. R. Cassidy, Albany, N. Y., (Davis,) Bellevue avenue.
- C. C. Baldwin, New York, (Edgar's,) Bellevue avenue.
- James Coats, Providence, (Maitland estate,) Third street.
- R. V. McKim, Baltimore, (Murdock's,) Bellevue avenue.
- Prof. Charles W. Shields, Princeton, N. J., (Woodward's,) Cliff avenue.
- E. A. Post, New York, (Jones,) Bellevue ave.
- J. B. Tennant, Petersburg, Va., (Hall's,) on the cliffs.
- Mrs. Beach Grant, New York, (Hall's,) on the cliffs.
- J. E. Hayden, Providence, Conanicut Park, Julian T. Davis, New York, (Barker's,) Paradise road.
- M. Fields, Chicago, (Livingston's,) near the beach.
- Edmund Deacon, Boston, (Johnson's,) Bellevue court.
- Mrs. Matilda Lieber, New York, (Terrill's,) Kay street.
- R. T. Wilson, New York, (Travers's,) Narragansett avenue.
- W. F. Weld, Philadelphia, (Hartshorn's,) Hallidon Hill.
- Mrs. C. W. Pease, New York, (Fish's,) East Bowery street.
- Mrs. C. L. Spencer, New York, (Lawrence's) Mill street.
- James Harriman, New York, (Holmes,) Bellevue avenue.
- Mrs. George Ticknor, Boston, (Hall's,) Annandale road.
- Mrs. G. L. Beekman, New York, (King's,) Catharine Street.
- Nathaniel Thayer, Jr., Boston, (Wales,) Yznaga avenue.
- L. L. Lorillard, New York, (Anthony's,) Bellevue avenue.
- George Collins, Providence, (Anderson's,) Cottage street.
- Wesley Harper, New York, (Parkinson's,) Bellevue avenue.
- T. A. Havemeyer, New York, (Andrews,) Bellevue avenue.
- Mrs. Ely Goddard, New York, (Deckham's,) Bellevue avenue.
- W. H. Lewis, New York, (Train's,) Bellevue avenue.
- Mrs. M. S. MacTavish, Baltimore, (Weaver's,) Bellevue avenue.
- Mrs. S. E. Milnor, New York, (DeBlois,) Catharine street.
- D. P. Cotton, Wolfboro', N. H., (Pell's,) Greenough Place.
- Sidney Webster, New York, (Howard's,) Kay street.
- Augustus Schell, New York, (Deacon's,) Bellevue avenue.
- Mrs. L. S. Clymer, New York, (Butler's,) Everett Place.
- Atherton Blight, Philadelphia, (Sigourney's,) Bellevue avenue.
- Henry B. Auchincloss, New York, (Rathbone's,) Washington street.
- J. S. Brownson, Elizabeth, N. J., (Tatum's,) Washington street.
- James Davis, Boston, (Ogden's,) Narragansett avenue.
- Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Philadelphia, No. 4, Cliff Cottage.
- William Oothout, New York, (Knight's,) Bellevue avenue.
- Mrs. H. W. Ogstin, New York, (Curtis,) Redwood street.
- Mr. Autrey, the French minister, (Russell's,) Narragansett avenue.
- Thomas Mott, Philadelphia, (Gibert's,) Bellevue avenue.
- Col. Jonathan Amory, Boston, (Francis,) Everett Place.
- James Gordon Bennett, New York, (Steven's,) Berkley avenue.
- R. L. Cutting, New York, Livingstones on the cliffs.
- Mrs. Mary Porter, New Orleans, (Lewis,) Brinley street.
- Mrs. J. P. Crosby, New York, (Littlefield's,) Pelham street.
- Mrs. M. B. Crosby, (Wilbor's,) Pelham st.
- Mrs. F. E. Fairehild, Morristown, N. J., (Ives's,) Brinley street.
- Ogden Goelet, New York, (Traver's,) Narragansett avenue.
- Dr. William Grosvenor, Providence, (Ashhurst's,) Bellevue avenue.
- Mrs. Judson, New York, (Field's,) Catharine street.
- Mrs. Charles McKim, New York, (Bigelow's,) Washington street.
- L. P. Norris, New York, (Field's,) Ocean avenue.
- R. M. Olyphant, New York, (Champlin's,) Conanicut Island.
- Dr. Beverly Robinson, New York, (Carey's,) Bath road.
- Lispenard Stewart, New York, (Bradford estate,) Catharine street.
- W. A. Street, New York, Hall's Cliff House.
- Admiral Worden, U. S. N., (Finch's,) High street.
- Dr. Bell, New York, (Drake's,) Red Cross avenue.
- Robert Lenox, New York, (Hatch's,) Kay st.
- Rose Durfee, New York, (Muenchinger's,) Bellevue avenue.
- Henry Sampson, New York, No. 1 Cliff Cottage.
- Charles Wheeler, Philadelphia, No. 7 Cliff Cottage.
- Ex-Gov. Hubbard, Connecticut, (Dunnell's,) Rough Point.
- Louis Heck, Jr., New York, No. 2 Cliff Cottage.

Yacht Clubs

RENDEZVOUSING ON THE BAY.

BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB.

LESTER WALLACK, *Commodore*. CHARLES H. HALL, *Vice-Commodore*. G. F. RANDOLPH, *R. Commodore*. HY. W. TURNER, *President*. WILLIAM T. LEE, *Secretary and Treasurer*. GEORGE G. DUNNING, *Asst. Secretary*. JOHN M. SAWYER, *Measurer*.

NAME.	OWNER.	NAME.	OWNER.
<i>SCHOONERS.</i>		Arrow.....	R. R. Winans.
Alarm.....	George L. Kingsland.	Belle.....	Thomas F. Morris.
Clio.....	John R. Platt.	Fanny.....	C. H. Mallory.
Columbia.....	Lester Wallack.	Gracie.....	J. R. Waller.
Dreadnaught.....	Charles J. Osborn.	Gussie.....	J. D. Fowler.
Estelle.....	J. D. Smith.	Wave.....	E. B. Underhill.
Idler.....	S. J. Colgate.	Mattie.....	Henry C. Place.
Leatha.....	A. Colburn.	Kate.....	George F. Randolph.
Madeline.....	J. S. Dickerson.	Lizzie L.....	J. G. Johnson, M. D.
Comet.....	William H. Langley.	Schemer.....	C. Smith Lee.
Mystic.....	C. H. Hall.	Susie S.....	E. P. Miller.
Rambler.....	W. H. Thomas.	Wm. T. Lee.....	Charles A. Cheever.
Sea Witch.....	Frank S. Stott.	Niantic.....	Richard H. Huntley.
Ciren.....	C. T. Morrogh, M. D.	America.....	John J. Tredwell.
Vesta.....	S. M. Mills.	Alice.....	Henry J. Steere.
Wanderer.....	J. Stillman.	Monroe.....	G. A. Beling.
Tempest.....	R. S. Elliott.	Mystery.....	C. A. Cbesebrough.
Vision.....	G. I. Stevens.	<i>STEAMERS.</i>	
<i>SLOOPS.</i>		N. Amsterdam.....	C. G. Gunther.
Annie.....	Joseph Elsworth.	Fidget.....	A. R. Culver.
Ada.....	A. P. Bliven.	Tourist.....	C. A. Chesebrough.
Aquata.....	John M. Dagnal.	Virginia.....	F. Griswold Heron.
		Minnie.....	F. S. Massey.

WARWICK YACHT CLUB.

ANDREW ROBESON, *Commodore*. FRED. P. SANDS, *Vice-Commodore*. JOHN K. H. NIGHTINGALE, *R. Commodore*. HOWARD L. CLARKE, *Secretary*. W. C. RHODES, *Treasurer*. JAMES N. HART, *Measurer*.

NAME.	OWNER.	NAME.	OWNER.
<i>SCHOONERS.</i>		Tahena.....	A. Robeson.
Alice.....	H. L. Aldrich.	Undine.....	H. C. Allen.
Angie.....	Daniel H. Barstow.	<i>CAT-BOATS.</i>	
Cornelia.....	John R. Fell.	Dolly.....	C. Rathbone.
Viking.....	Mahlon Sands.	Edith.....	A. L. Mason.
<i>SLOOPS.</i>		Haleyon.....	R. G. Hazard, 2d.
Alice.....	Henry J. Steere.	Meta.....	J. A. Renwick.
Elaine.....	Henry G. Russell.	Molly.....	Horace Binney.
Evelyn.....	F. P. Sands.	No Name.....	Thomas Dunnell.
Hildegarde.....	H. L. Clarke.	Paralos.....	J. W. Huntington.
Lackawana.....	E. F. Lucas.	Venona.....	W. V. Olyphant.
Lilian.....	S. C. Powell.	Warwick.....	J. K. H. Nightingale.
Lizzie L.....	F. P. Sands.	Louise.....	F. H. Brown.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.

S. NICHOLSON, KANE, *Commodore*. W. H. THOMAS, *Vice-Commodore*. J. R. WALLER, *R. Commodore*. CHARLES A. MINTON, *Secretary*. SHEPPARD HOMANS, *Treasurer*. A. CARY SMITH, *Measurer*. G. S. WINSTON, M. D., *Fleet Surgeon*.

NAME.	OWNER.	NAME.	OWNER.
<i>SCHOONERS.</i>		Alice.....	T. G. Appleton.
Alarm.....	George L. Kingsland.	Ariadne.....	Theo. A. Strange.
Ambadress.....	William Astor.	Breeze.....	H. P. Kingsland.
Clio.....	John R. Pratt.	Coming.....	G. G. Haven.
Clytie.....	A. B. Cook.	Dudley.....	J. W. Russell.
Clytie.....	W. L. Brooks.	Elaine.....	H. G. Russell.
Clochette.....	C. W. Galloupe.	Eugenie.....	H. Roussel.
Columbia.....	Lester Wallack.	Fanny.....	C. H. Mallory.
Comet.....	W. H. Langley.	Fiona, Cutter.....	E. B. Boucher.
Cornelia.....	Jno. R. Fell.	Gracie.....	J. R. Waller.
Dauntless.....	J. R. Walker.	Kriemhilda.....	} Count Batthyany.
Dreadnaught.....	C. J. Osborn.	Cutter.....	
Edith.....	Henry S. Hovey.	Recreation.....	Henry E. Sturges.
Ermengarde.....	G. Peabody Russell.	Regina.....	W. A. W. Stewart.
Estelle.....	J. D. Smith.	Vindex, Cutter....	Robert Center.
Eva.....	E. Burd Grubb.	Vision.....	J. J. Alexandre.
Firefly (yawl).....	A. B. Cook.	Vixen.....	F. C. Lawrence.
Fleetwing.....	George A. Osgood.	Volante.....	} T. Hitchcock, Jr.
Foam.....	T. D. Boardman.	Cutter.....	
Intrepid.....	Lloyd Phenix.	Windward.....	H. L. Willoughby.
Louisa.....	N. P. Rogers.	Glance.....	E. H. Ferris.
Madeline.....	J. S. Dickerson.	Muriel, Cutter.....	Charles Stillman.
Nereid.....	Anson P. Stokes.	Mischief.....	Joseph R. Bush.
Nettie.....	F. P. Osborn.	North Star.....	Charles A. Stevenson.
Palmer.....	R. Stuyvesant.	Psyche.....	Ed. M. Brown.
Peerless.....	J. R. Maxwell.	Niantic.....	R. H. Huntley.
Phantom.....	Henry S. Hovey.	<i>STEAMERS.</i>	
Rambler.....	W. H. Thomas.	Blunderbuss.....	Count [Batthyana.
Resolute.....	A. S. Hatch.	Faustine.....	G. Peabody Russell.
Restless.....	S. Nicholson Kane.	Fauvette.....	E. Perignon.
Sappho.....	Prince Sciarra.	Gitana.....	Baron Rothschild.
Tidal Wave.....	Daniel Cook.	Ibis.....	John A. Brown Jr.
Vesta.....	S. M. Mills.	Ideal.....	T. A. Havemeyer.
Viking.....	F. H. Stott.	Lady of the Lake...	Sir Robert Peel, Bart.
Wanderer.....	James Stillman.	Lurline.....	Pierre Lorillard.
Magic.....	Francis M. Weld.	Minnehaha.....	H. J. Barbey.
Meta.....	Franklin Dexter.	N. Amsterdam.....	C. G. Gunther.
*Fiona.....	E. B. Boucher.	Skylark.....	Ed. S. Jaffray.
<i>SLOOPS.</i>		Vedette.....	Phillips Phenix.
Active.....	F. W. J. Hurst.	Rival.....	Jacob Lorillard.
Alert.....	Henry Vail.	Jeannette.....	J. G. Bennett.
		Shaugraun.....	Dion Boucicault.

*Of same name but different vessel, from "Fiona" Cutter, but same owner.

PROVIDENCE YACHT CLUB.

BENJAMIN DAVIS, *Commodore*. EDWIN N. PETTIS, *Vice-Commodore*. BENJAMIN STILLWELL, *President*. E. F. DUSTIN, *Secretary and Treasurer*. ARTHUR M. BLACK, *Measurer*.

NAME.	OWNER.	NAME.	OWNER.
<i>SCHOONERS.</i>		<i>CAT-RIGGED YACHTS.</i>	
Juniata.....	Dr. H. S. Flint.	Wanderer.....	Benjamin Davis.
Carrie.....	W. P. Anthony.	Windward.....	John C. Rhodes.
<i>SLOOPS.</i>		Lizzie.....	Simon Cameron.
Alice.....	Henry J. Steere.	Country Boy.....	E. N. Pettis.
Lucille.....	Richard Davis.	Magic.....	Benjamin Davis.
Haidee.....	Walter M. Greene.	<i>CATAMARANS.</i>	
Genevieve.....	Addison H. White.	Tarantella.....	N. G. Herreshoff.
Hope.....	Edward J. Anderson.	Girofle Girofla.....	Jefferson Borden, Jr.
Starlight.....	Robert W. Jenks.		
Lottie.....	Charles F. Handy.		
Riviera.....	N. G. Herreshoff.		

—THE—



Of all physiological processes none is more interesting than the Development of the Teeth.

The First, or Temporary Set, consists of twenty teeth.

The number in the Second or Permanent Set is increased to thirty-two. Therefore a larger space will be required for the twelve additional teeth, and great care should be exercised at the time of their eruption that they appear in a uniform manner.

Between the fifth and sixth years the first Permanent Molars, four in number, make their appearance, to give warning that others of a like permanent character are soon to be their companions. Parents, often supposing these teeth to belong to the First Set, allow them to decay without knowing that the child is undergoing an irreparable loss.

Let it also be understood that though the teeth are fully formed before emerging through the gums, the enamel does not acquire its proper hardness for months, and sometimes years; therefore decay makes sharper inroads in youth than ever after. If they could be preserved through this critical period, what a saving of pain and health to the patient, and

BEAUTY TO THE COUNTENANCE.

“If then the teeth designed for constant use,
Decay and ache, 'tis only from abuse.
And lo! triumphant art can well ensure,
At least a remedy, if not a cure.”

W. H. Gillinghast, D. D. S.,

220 Westminster Street,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

C ontinental Steamboat Co.

1879.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

1879.

Providence, Rocky Point, Conanicut Park and Newport.

STEAMERS

Crystal Wave, Day Star and Bay Queen,

—On and After Tuesday, July 1st,—

(Sundays excepted), boats leave Providence for Rocky Point at 8.45, 9.30, 10.50 and 11.30 a. m., and 2.00, 4.00 and 5.00 p. m. Returning, leave Rocky Point at 8.00 and 10.15 a. m., and 12.15, 12.30, 2.30, 5.15 and 5.30 p. m. Leave Providence for Newport at 8.45 and 10.50 a. m., 2.00 and 5.00 p. m. Leave Newport for Rocky Point and Providence at 7.00 and 11.30 a. m., 1.30 and 4.30 p. m.

EXCURSION TICKETS—Providence to Rocky Point and return, 40 cents; children under 12 years of age, 25 cents. Providence to Conanicut Park and return, 60 cents. Providence to Newport and return, 75 cents; children under 12 years of age, 50 cents. Newport to Rocky Point and return, 40 cents; children under 12 years of age, 25 cents.

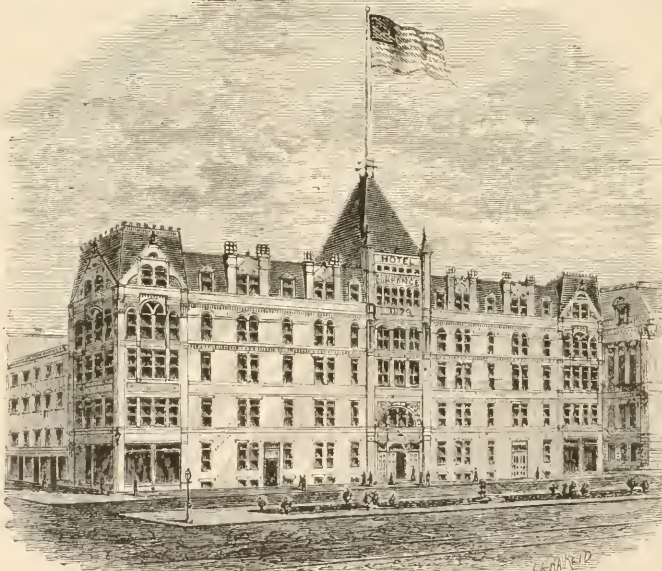
REGULAR FARES—Providence to Newport 50 cents; children under 12 years of age, 25 cents. Providence to Conanicut Park, 40 cents. No ale or intoxicating drinks of any kind sold on the boats of this company.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO SHORE PLACES.

Steamers City of Newport and Whatcheer leave Providence for Field's Point, Ocean Cottage, Silver Spring, Riverside and Bullock's Point at 9.00, 10.00 and 11.00 a. m., 12.00 m., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 6.05 and 6.30 p. m. Returning, leave Bullock's Point for Providence and intermediate landings at 6.00, 10.00 and 11.00 a. m., 12.00 m., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00 and 6.40 p. m. **SPECIAL TRIP**—Leave Providence (Sundays excepted) for Riverside and intermediate landings at 7.00 a. m. Returning, leave Riverside for Providence and intermediate landings at 7.50 a. m.

Special arrangements for Sabbath Schools, Societies, Military Organizations, Moonlight Excursions, etc., can be made upon application to

F. MAURAN, Manager.



HOTEL DORRANCE,

Cor. Westminster and Dorrance Streets, 2 Minutes' Walk from the Depot.

—On European Plan.—

L. M. THAYER, Proprietor.

—PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Providence & Worcester R. R.

The Original Line

—TO—
WORCESTER, CONCORD, MANCHESTER, PLYMOUTH,
LITTLETON, BETHLEHEM, FABYANS, MON-
TREAL, QUEBEC AND ALL POINTS
NORTH AND WEST.

White Mountain Express Train

With Parlor Car attached leaves Providence at 6.10 A. M.

SIX TRAINS DAILY BETWEEN PROVIDENCE AND WORCESTER.

—* THROUGH TICKETS *—

to all Points North, South, East or West.

WM. M. DURFEE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

W. E. CHAMBERLAIN, Superintendent.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,

Manufacturers of SHAW'S



U. S. STANDARD

Ring Travelers,

Spinning Rings, Belt Hooks, and Factory Wire Goods.

Dealers in

Supplies

For

Cotton and Woolen Mills.

Butler Exchange, No. 37 Exchange Place,

D. RUSSELL BROWN.
H. MARTIN BROWN.
CHARLES H. CHILD.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

SAVE MONEY!

FURNITURE

PARLOR ^{AND} BEDROOM SETS,

STOVES + RANGES

CARPETS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, TINWARE, CROCKERY,
LAMPS, FEATHERS, REFRIGERATORS, &c., &c.,

— AT —

ARNOLD, BUKER & MILLER'S
New York Furnishing House,

254 & 256 HIGH STREET, COR. SUMMER.

P. S. — Also a large Bankrupt Stock of Coir Matting, suitable for churches and stores,
at a very low figure.

CHAMBERS, CALDER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

DRUGS,

CHEMICALS, DYEWOODS, PAINTS,

— OILS —

VARNISHES, WINDOW GLASS, &c.

— AGENTS FOR —

JEWETT & SONS' WHITE LEAD ^{and} OIL.

No. 10 EXCHANGE PLACE, - PROVIDENCE, R. I.

NAYATT HOTEL.



THIS PLEASANT AND POPULAR

—‡‡ SUMMER ‡‡ BOARDING ‡‡ PLACE ‡‡—

AT NAYATT POINT, ON NARRAGANSETT BAY,

Noted for its beautiful location, excellent table and genial society, is reached by way of the Providence, Warren & Bristol Railroad, or by a drive of nine miles over an excellent road from Providence.

ROCKY POINT,

SEASON OF 1879.

This elegant summer resort, the finest place of the kind in this part of the country, opened to the public July 1st, has now without doubt more attractions for pleasure parties, Sunday Schools, Societies, etc., or for furnishing a day of enjoyment to a private individual or small party, than any other place in Rhode Island, or, in fact, in New England. Having been open for so many years, its proprietors have found just what the public want, and have added to its beauties and attractions from year to year, until now they have arrived as near perfection as is possible. Everything to delight children and please those of a maturer age can be found at the Point this season—swings, flying horses, monkey cage, open air entertainment, bowling-alley, dance hall, and many other things that need to be seen to be appreciated. Being situated as it is, there is always a cool breeze, and enjoyment can be found. A clam dinner is furnished daily, and a fine restaurant is open to serve those who do not care for the juicy bivalve with “fixins’.” The hotel on the premises is fine and commodious, and is open for the reception of guests after June 18th. Transient rates, \$2.50 per day. Permanent guests \$8 to \$15 per week. For full particulars address

E. H. KENT, Rocky Point, Warwick, R. I.

OLD AR GROVE HOUSE,

RIVERSIDE, R. I.

→ THE NAPLES OF NARRAGANSETT BAY. ←

Shore Dinners Every Day.

Splendid Bathing, Ice Cream and Confectionery. Soda drawn from Tuff's Arctic Fountain. Pure Fruit Syrups. Beautiful Cottages, overlooking the Bay, and commanding a fine view of the grounds, to be leased, all furnished by

GEORGE W. PATON, Proprietor.

WHAT CHEER COTTAGE

At Roger Williams Park,

Which has been pronounced one of the coolest and most delightful places of resort in Rhode Island, is now open for the Season of 1879.

Ice Cream, Cake & Confectionery,

Also, a choice line of Imported and Domestic Cigars kept constantly on hand. Sabbath Schools, Picnics, and Societies, can make arrangements with the proprietor for the furnishing of Ice Cream, Cake, &c., at the shortest notice and on the most liberal terms.

J. A. KNOWLES, PROPRIETOR.



T. J. FALES,

Sail Maker.

MANUFACTURER OF

French, Store & Italian Awnings,

Trunk and Wagon Covers. Tents made to order. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

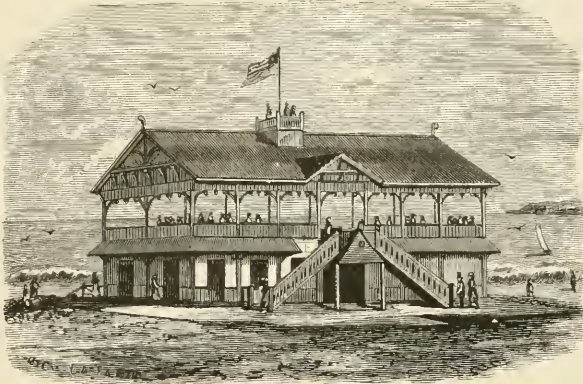
BOAT AND YACHT SAILS A SPECIALTY.

✠—No. 2 Planet Street,—✠

Corner South Water Street,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Newport, R. I. Beach Improvement Co.'s
 NEW BUILDING,
"TENT ON THE BEACH!"



Where may be found BATHING CLOTHES of all kinds for Ladies, Gents and Children.
 Hats, Caps, Shoes, Tights, Towels, &c.

Also, a good assortment of REFRESHMENTS, Cakes, Candies, Fruit, Sandwiches. Cool
 Soda, and Ice Cream. HOT TEA AND COFFEE, &c., &c.

WALTER SHERMAN, PROPRIETOR.

BELLE VIEW HOUSE,
 BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.



This delightful house has one of the finest locations on the Island, giving the most commanding and pleasing views. Arranged for the accommodation of sixty guests. Easily accessible to the landing and the bathing beach, and also to the boating and fishing grounds. It is well lighted and ventilated. The rooms are cosy and particularly adapted to the convenience of guests. Its immediate surroundings afford every comfort and luxury. From its superior location it is completely retired from bustle and confusion, making it one of the most famous Hotels on the Island.

The gentlemanly proprietor is well known as a caterer to the public, and his table will always be supplied with the delicacies of the season to add to its attractions. Excursionists will do well to visit this resort.

Terms will be made to correspond with the times, at unusually low rates.

For further information address the proprietor,
 Re-opens June 1, 1879.

L. B. MOTT.

LARKIN HOUSE,

WATCH HILL, R. I.

This magnificent Hotel, with facilities for the accommodation of three hundred guests, will re-open

JUNE 20TH, FOR THE SEASON OF 1879.

It is surrounded by a Piazza 500 feet long and 12 feet wide, and is illuminated throughout with gas. Each room is supplied with hot and cold water. Billiard Rooms and Bowling Alleys are among other attractions. A fine Bathing Beach lies in close proximity, connected with the hotel by concrete walks. The Hill itself is a series of Bluffs, forming the western boundary of Narraganset Beach, which is about twenty miles westward from Point Judith, and broken only by small inlets. The Beach is unsurpassed as a promenade; and the advance and receding of the boisterous waves from the mighty deep on the calm level sand, when viewed from the Bluffs, presents a scene which one never tires of gazing at. Southwesters here are of frequent occurrence. This is also a favorite resort for fishermen, tautog, bass, horse mackerel and cod being most sought for. To be successful in catching these fish requires great skill and long practice, and the sport affords much pleasure and excitement to the summer visitor.

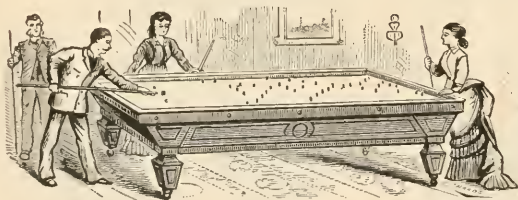
Watch Hill is of easy access from Boston and New York, being within a few hours ride from either.

This hotel directly faces the open sea. The rooms are large and airy, commanding a fine view of the broad Atlantic, which stretches out as far as the eye can reach, to where the sea and sky seem to meet. In its construction the proprietors had the interest and pleasure of its patrons at heart. Every department will be under their immediate supervision, which is a sufficient guarantee for the excellence of the cuisine, standing second to none in the country, as the public have ever been ready to testify.

For terms, &c., address,

D. F. LARKIN & CO., Watch Hill P. O., R. I.

THE BON-TON GAME.



This beautiful game is well adapted for Hotels, Clubs, Watering Places, Societies, Parlor and Nursery. Tables are made of all sizes for children or adults. On the smallest size, 10x30, there can be 18, and on the largest size, 36x120 inches, 85 different games played. The largest size has a rubber cushion. The pins are polygonal, each side numbered

as shown in cut. The large tables are made portable—easily set up. A nice game of Billiards can be played.

Do not fail to see the Bon-Ton before purchasing any other game.

Send for Rules of the game. State, County and City Rights for sale. The Medal of Excellence awarded at the American Institute Fair, New York, 1878.

Patented Nov. 13, 1877, by JOHN BROWN, 105 North Main Street, Providence, R. I.

NARRAGANSETT HOTEL, Watch Hill, R. I.

This well-known and commodious Hotel stands to-day unrivalled on the hotel list. It is within five minutes' walk of the Bathing Beach, is in the immediate vicinity of the Steamboat landing, and connects directly with the Shore Line Train for New York. Commanding a fine view of the ocean as it does, its invigorating qualities are surpassed by none. A beautiful Yacht is connected with this house for fishing and sailing. Excursionists will do well to visit this resort. Address,

N. E. NASH, Proprietor,

WATCH HILL, P. O., R. I.



Watch Hill House,



WATCH HILL, R. I.

This old and popular seaside House will re-open June 20 for the season of 1879. The house has been thoroughly renovated, and has accommodations for one hundred and fifty guests. Its commanding eminence renders its location more desirable than any other in the place. It owes its popularity to the magnificent ocean view obtained from the bluffs on which it stands. In early times this bluff was used for the lookout for whales, and still earlier, it is said, that the Indians maintained a watch to guard against the fierce and warlike Montauks, who would occasionally make predatory excursions to the mainland in their canoes. The beach view presents a scene not readily forgotten. The surf here is always moderate. On the extremity of this point is a light-house, and the surf rushes over the boulders in the wildest manner, affording a rather pleasing variety of scene. The air is extremely clear and salubrious, and has proven beneficial to children of delicate constitution. The rooms are large, en suite, completely, richly and tastefully furnished, and nothing is left undone that could please the most exacting guest. The cuisine of the house is equal to any in the country. The grounds around the house are picturesque, the walks charming, the drives unsurpassed, and the river convenient for boating and yachting. For terms, etc., address

HALE & WALLACE, WATCH HILL, R. I.



OCEAN HOUSE,



Watch Hill, R. I.



This hotel, long known as the favorite summer resort, re-opens June 25 for the season of 1879. It is situated on the highest point of land at Watch Hill, and commands one of the finest views, embracing Montauk, Block Island, Fisher's Island, Stonington Point, and the ocean for a distance of twenty-five miles. Its location is remarkably healthful, and guests are not annoyed with sea-sickness. The house is so constructed that all the rooms command a delightful view of the bay and the entire beach, and offers attractions for quietness and retirement which none others here afford. Boating and bathing are unsurpassed. The proprietor has had thirty years' experience as a public caterer, and will be unsparing for the future in his efforts to merit the full approbation of its numerous patrons.

For terms, etc., address

GEORGE E. NASH, PROPRIETOR,

WATCH HILL P. O., R. I.



PERRY OIL CO.,

243 DYER STREET, - - PROVIDENCE, R. I.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

PERRY'S CHAMPION HARNESS OIL BLACKING,

PERRY'S HARNESS OIL SOAP,
AND STAR AXLE OIL.

—AND DEALERS IN—

PURE NEATS-FOOT AND LUBRICATING OIL,

L. W. UPHAM & CO.,

—Manufacturers of—

JEWELERS' CARDS
—ALSO DEALERS IN—
PRINTERS & PHOTOGRAPHERS

—A Full Line of—

JEWELERS' TISSUE PAPER, SEALING WAX, CHAIN TAGS, &c.,

—Constantly on Hand.—

91 WESTMINSTER STREET, Brownell Block, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

— DON'T FAIL TO VISIT —

HORTON,

The **ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHER,**

87 WESTMINSTER ST., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

S. D. SPINK & SON,
DANCING ACADEMY,
At 25 WESTMINSTER STREET,

Will Re-open for the Season Saturday, Oct. 4th,
1879, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Evening Class on Tuesday, Oct. 7th, at 8 o'clock P. M.

THOS. T. DEMING,
FIRST-CLASS TAILORING

—AND—
LADIES' OVERGARMENTS
AT REASONABLE RATES.

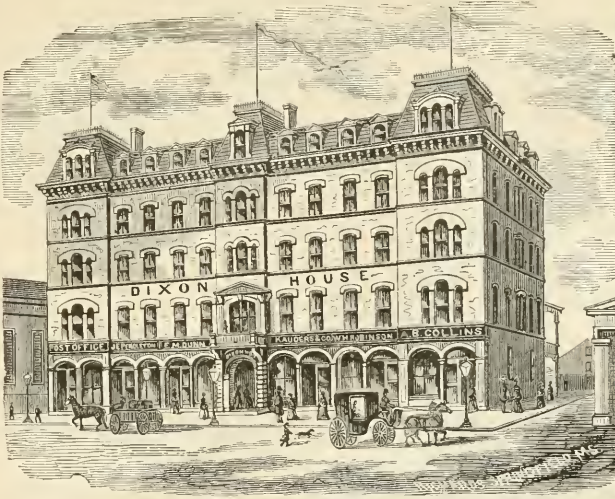
BUTLER EXCHANGE, PROVIDENCE, R. I.,
Room 2, Fourth Floor.

JULIUS JORDAN,

Teacher of Singing,

BUTLER EXCHANGE, PROVIDENCE.

FALL TERM BEGINS SEPTEMBER 1st. TERMS - \$40 PER QUARTER, OF TWENTY (20) LESSONS.
PAYABLE ONE-HALF QUARTER IN ADVANCE.



DIXON HOUSE,
Westerly, R. I.
SEASON OF 1879.

The above House is one of the largest and finest Hotels in all New England for accessibility, comfort and convenience. The Sleeping Apartments are large and airy.

The famous Seaside Resort, Watch Hill, is located six miles south, accessible by steamboat or private conveyance to and from the Dixon House, with all facilities for returning to either dinner or tea, or both. Terms reasonable and all applications promptly responded to.

THE ROUTE.—The Dixon House, Westerly, is reached from New York, Providence and Boston, by the Shore Line Railroad, or from New York by the Stonington Line. Westerly is located east from Stonington 5 miles, and west from Providence 44 miles. Public conveyance always found at the Station on arrival of trains.

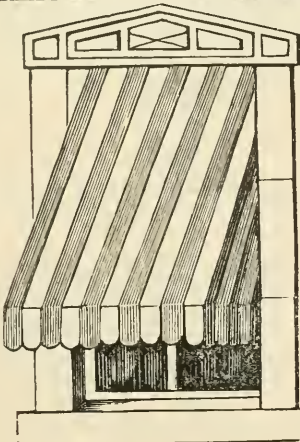
WM. H. CHAPMAN, Proprietor.

Geo. L. Claffin & Co.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Nos. 62, 64 and 66 South Main Street,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT, 56 and 58 South Main Street.



R. J. PAYNE,
Awning and Sail Maker,

ALSO, FLAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

TENTS TO HIRE.

Sails, Awnings (Store and Residence), Tents, Covers, &c.,
made, repaired, and put up.

OLD CANVAS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Store, 5 Dorrance St. Wharf, Providence, R.I.

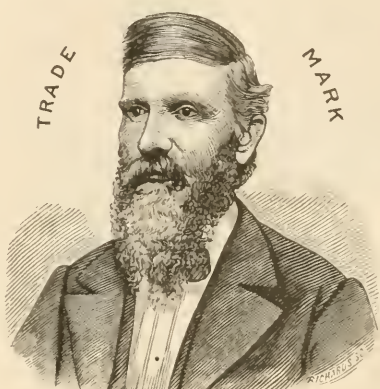
H. L. PIERCE MF'G CO.,

SOLE MAKERS OF PIERCE'S LIGHT RUNNING PATENT ELLIPTIC

RING TRAVELLERS,

—AND—

Pierce's Patented Concaved Flange Spinning Rings.
 Pierce's Improved Composition and Steel Twisters, &c.



OFFICE, 93 DORRANCE STREET,
 FACTORY, 38 FRIENDSHIP STREET,
 PROVIDENCE, R. I.
 H. L. PIERCE, Agent.

(H. L. PIERCE, the Original Traveller Maker.)

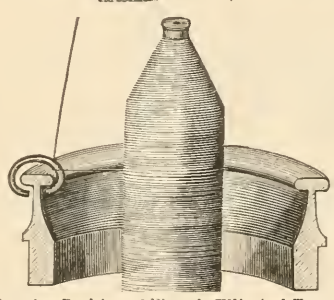


FIG. 1.—Position of Pierce's Elliptical Traveller while running. Pat. June 24, 1879.

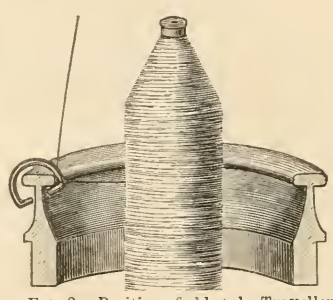
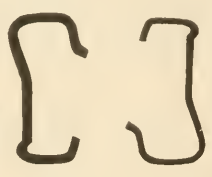
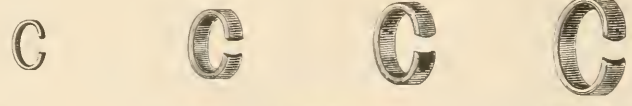


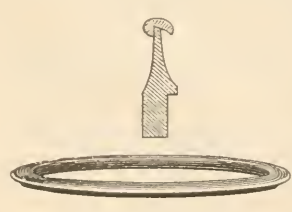
FIG. 2.—Position of old style Traveller while running.

Probably the smallest, and apparently the most insignificant part of cotton machinery is the ring traveller, yet small as it is, it is all important in ring spinning, and as much, if not more, depends upon its proper construction and adaptation as upon any other part of the machinery. It is a delicate, sensitive, little instrument, which, if it fails to do its work, the whole machine must stop. Insignificant as it appears, it is probably the occasion of more annoyance to the operator and loss to the manufacturer than the spindle itself, or any other part of the spinning machinery, for if the thread breaks, the spindle is not only producing yarn, but it is wasting cotton just as fast as it would be using it if the spindle was in productive operation.



PIERCE'S PATENT PROCESS FOR RENEWING OLD RINGS.

Pat. June 10, 1879.



New Top for Old Ring.



Old Ring Prepared to Receive New Top.



Old Ring Refitted with New Top, showing Section of same.

NAYATT BRICK COMPANY,

Manufacturers of **BRICK,**

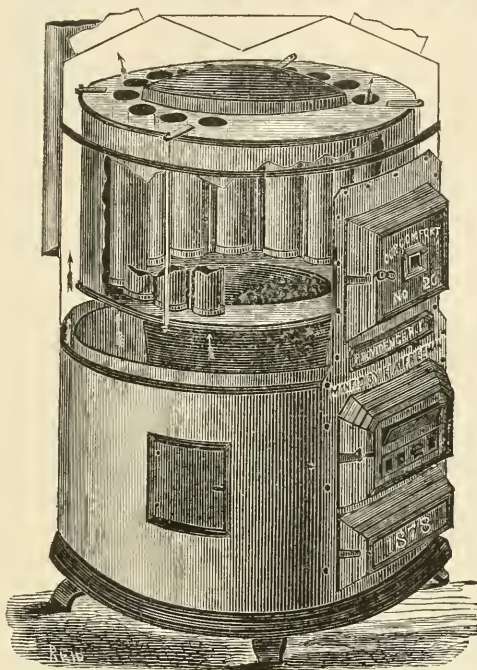
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Sub Ash Pit, with Sifting Grate.

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STEAM CARPET BEATING ESTABLISHMENT,
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Orders by Mail or Telephone will receive prompt attention.
T. A. EASTON, Proprietor.

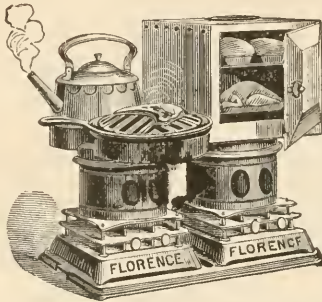
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FURNISHED AT THE LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

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FOR COOKING. FOR HEATING.
FOR MANUFACTURERS' USE,
SAFE, ODORLESS AND DURABLE.

Base of Cast Iron, Enameled Inside and Outside.
Perfect Combustion attained without Smell or Gas.
The Cook Stove executes all kinds of cooking perfection.

The Heater has no equal for bed-rooms, bath-rooms, offices, &c.

The "Florence" is sold with the guarantee that it shall give entire satisfaction or money refunded. My improved oil stove furniture is made of the heaviest tin, with copper bottom kettles.

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9 50	8 10	4 18	183	Newport	7 00	1 00	5 30
9 45	7 15	3 25		Leave }	Wickford	Arrive	7 55	1 55	6 25
9 35	7 00	3 15	171	Arrive }	Landing.	Leave	8 00	2 05	6 35
9 33	6 50	3 00		Leave }	Wickford	Arrive	8 10	2 20	6 40
9 18	6 45	2 58	167	Arrive }	Junction.	Leave	10 10	2 36	7 53
9 05	6 30	2 43	160	.....	Kingston	.....	10 25	2 52	8 18
7 33	6 00	2 05	143	.....	Westerly	.....	10 55	3 15	8 45
7 10	5 52	1 51	137	READ UP.	Stonington Station.	.....	11 05	3 24	9 00
	5 44	1 39	134		Mystie.	.....	11 13	3 32	
	5 18	1 10		Leave }	New London.	Arrive	11 40	3 52	
	5 04	12 52	124	Arrive }	Connecticut River	Leave	11 56	3 59	
	4 31	12 06	107	.....	Saybrook	.....	12 10	4 24	
	4 28	12 03	105	READ DOWN.	Guilford	.....	12 18	4 28	
	4 00	11 25	90		New Haven.	Arrive	12 57	4 57	
	3 27	10 40	74	Leave }	Bridgeport	Leave	1 40	5 23	
	3 20	10 30		Arrive }	South Norwalk	.....	1 50	5 28	
	2 47	9 57	57	.....	Stamford	.....	2 26	5 59	
	2 18	9 28	43	.....	New Rochelle	.....	2 56	6 24	
	2 01	9 11	35	.....	Grand Central Depot	.....	3 17	6 43	
	1 32	8 38	18	Pier 33, North River	3 49	7 11	
	1 00	8 05		4 22	7 45	
4 30									6 00
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	Mts.	LEAVE	ARRIVE.	Mts.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.

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Situated North of the Ocean House, on Bellevue Avenue.

Size of building 131x77 feet,

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We paint all kinds of carriages from a baby carriage to the largest stage coach at reasonable prices, and warrant satisfaction; also take carriages on storage in dry store room where there are no moths.

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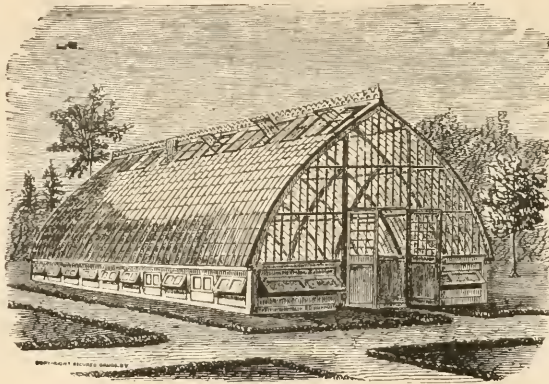
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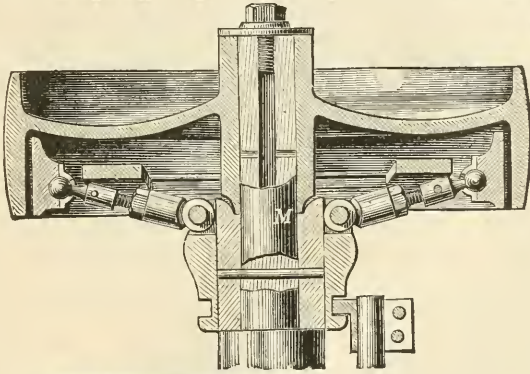
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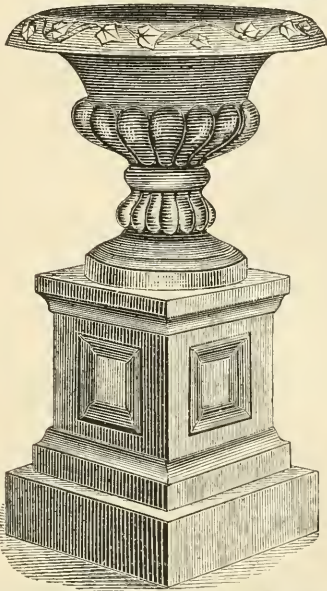
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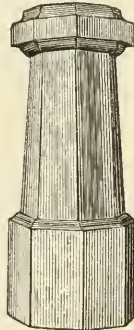
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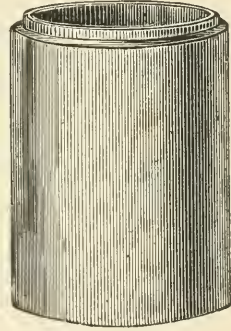
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The City of Rome,

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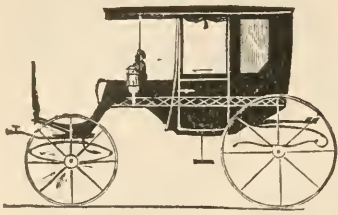
will eclipse all our previous exhibitions, producing, at stated intervals, effects never witnessed in this country. To that end, the management have, at great expense, engaged for the season PROF. MORRITZ BLANK, of the Cremorne Gardens and Crystal Palace, London, under whose superintendence these grand Pyrotechnic Displays will be given. In addition to the above named Regular and Permanent Attractions, many startling novelties of an entirely original character are in course of preparation. Special attention will be given to the amusement of Children in the afternoon.

The Horse Car facilities will be greatly increased by the construction of a track on Broad street direct to the Garden, thus making THREE direct lines. Open Daily from 2 to 10.30 P. M.

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Walk from the Depot.

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FINE CARRIAGES,

Sleighs and Harnesses. Robes of all kinds, Blankets, Mats, Whips, &c. Second-hand Carriages always on Hand. All our Work Warranted.

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Dinners Served Daily

AT 50 CENTS.

Parties desiring further information, please address

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Fashionable Dress Making,

DRY AND FANCY GOODS, YARNS, SILKS, HOSIERY.

— Curtis, DeValle & Co. —

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Hats and Bonnets **CLEANSED
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Hawes' Bleachery, No. 199 Westminster Street,

A FULL LINE OF SAMPLES OF LATEST NEW YORK AND PARIS STYLES TO SELECT FROM.

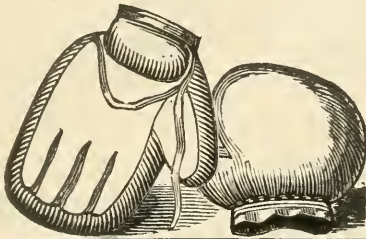
Obliging attendants, and Hats ready when promised.

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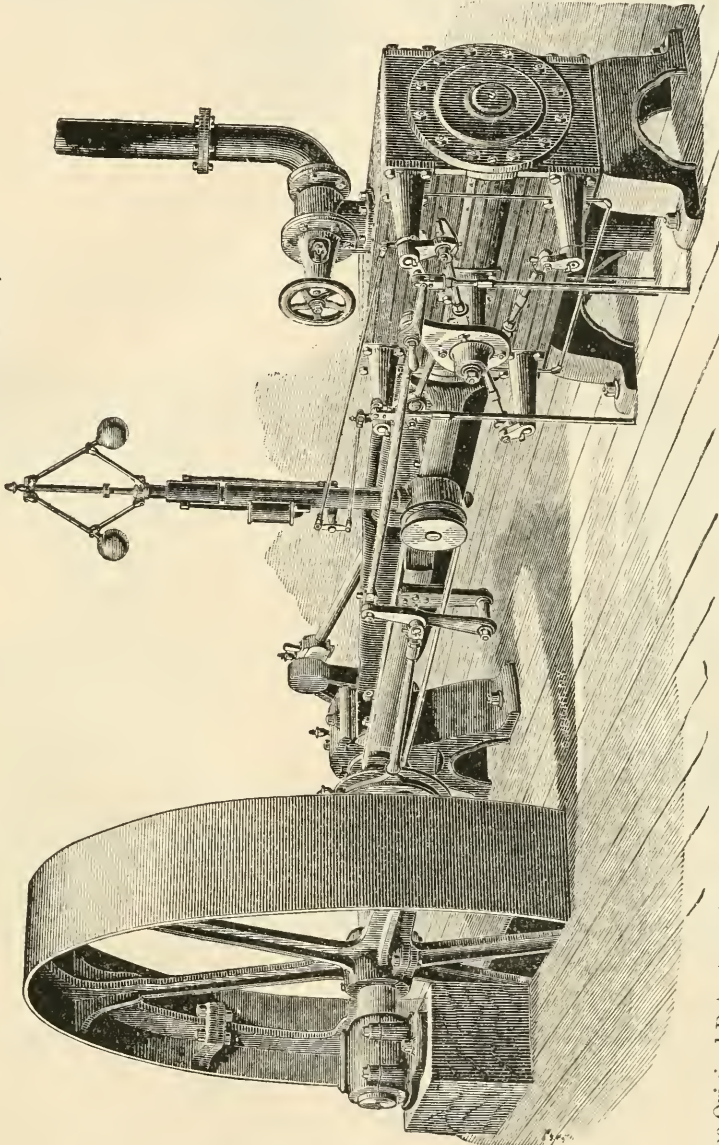
Connecting at Norfolk, Va., with the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line. At Portsmouth, Va., with the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Atlantic Coast Line. At West Point, Va., with the Richmond, York River and Chesapeake Railroad and the Piedmont Air Line to all Points South. And at Baltimore, Md., with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. For Washington, D. C., Pittsburgh, Pa., Wheeling and Parkersburgh, W. Va., St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, and all points West, North and Southwest; and with the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company's Steamship Line to Savannah, Ga., and its Georgia Central and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad connections, for all points in Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Also with steamship lines from Baltimore to Charleston, S. C., and South Carolina Railroad. Freight rates from Providence to all points South and West are the same as from New York city. Mark goods via P. N. and B. Line. Through bills lading given via all the different routes as above. For further information, &c., apply to

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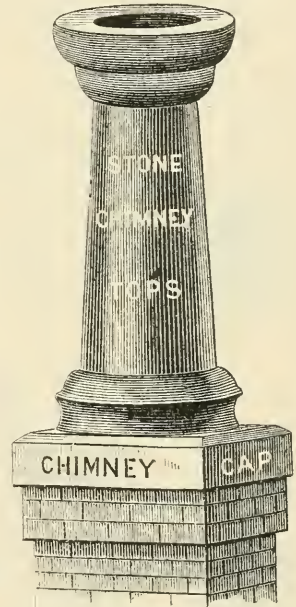
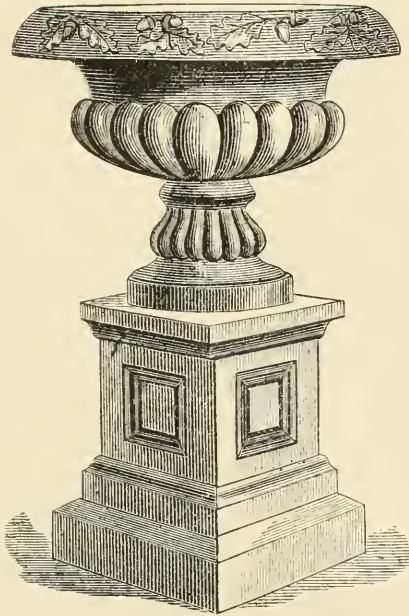
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At these works are manufactured, and kept constantly for sale, Drain, Well, and Chimney Pipe, Garden Vases, Carriage Blocks, Garden Seats, Garden Border, Chimney Tops, Chimney Capping, Bird Houses, Match Safes, &c., &c. Also Sprogles' Patent Stone Burial Vault or Coffin Receptacle.



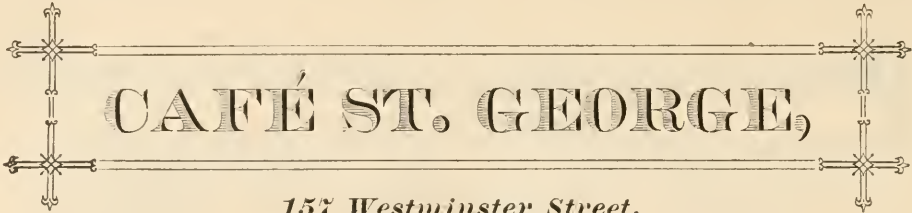
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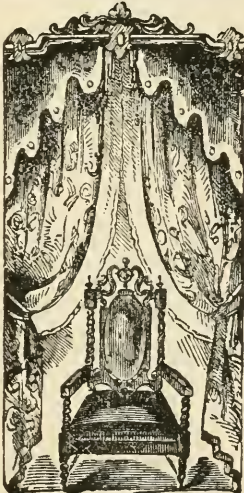
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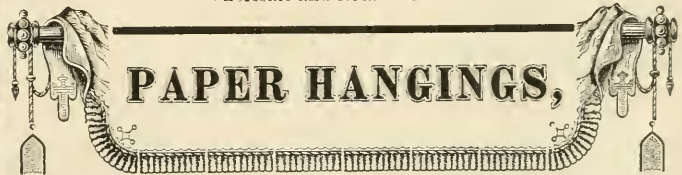
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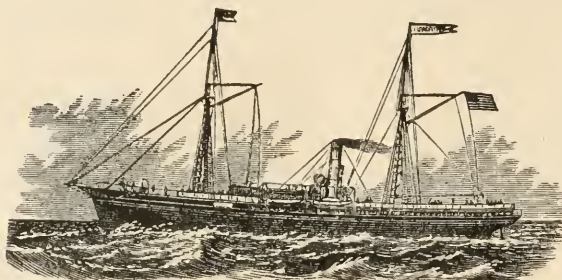
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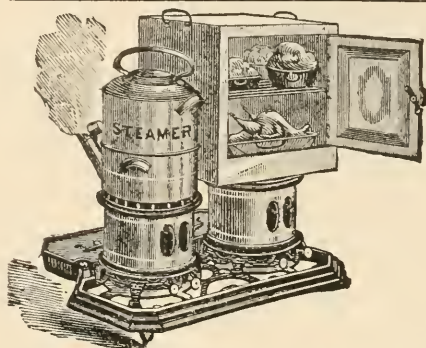
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Without a Particle of Smoke or Odor.

All Oil Stoves except the Monitor are constructed on the lamp principle. The oil is directly under the burning wicks and soon becomes heated, thus generating a dangerous gas, while every moment they are burned a larger space is created to hold the gas, **precisely** like a lamp. All such have proved unsafe and unsatisfactory, lacking in heat, durability and safety.

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The large Tank or Reservoir at the back of the stove contains the oil. It being away from the heat always remains cool, thus surely preventing any generation of gas. This overcomes the main objection to oil stoves. From this reservoir the oil feeds through a small pipe to the wicks. This stove is made of cast iron galvanized, and is durable. Observe again that this **BACK RESERVOIR IS ELEVATED**, so that the oil will by gravitation flow up the wick tubes as high as the oil may be in the reservoir, and holds the heat and flame the same for ten hours, **without snuffing, raising the wick or replenishing the oil**, and also prevents crusting of the wick and losing twenty per cent. of the heat, which is the great objection to all other so called oil stoves; for the moment crusting takes place the heat diminishes rapidly. The MONITOR is on exhibition and for sale by the agent at

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*It is an arrangement of Material that meets the approval of Physicians of every school,
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"The true way to cure by absorption is through the bath. Many learned men have sought for a perfect lotion and utterly failed after years of study. A brief mention of a discovery of a chemically combined 'lotion' will convey to readers some idea of the theory and practice of cure by absorption. A preparation was discovered by a physician who for years suffered with inflammatory rheumatism, and who conceived the idea that the cure must be made through the pores. To prepare the pores for action, by cleansing, was first to be accomplished; Second, healing and strengthening ingredients to be discovered; Thirdly, to combine the whole so that the action should be immediate. After a careful study of different chemical preparations from the production of Nature, and with the assistance of one of the first chemists in the country, a 'lotion' was prepared and used in baths of warm water resulting in a perfect and permanent cure. Each ingredient of which this 'lotion' is composed is used in daily practice by Physicians of all schools. In combination this lotion is known as "Sapanule," and the experience of years proves its great value, whether it be in cases of acute inflammation or in those more subtle, like chronic complaints. Thousands who daily use it pronounce it marvellous, so quickly does it allay pain, and restore health and vigor; so different from deluding the stomach with drugs. The great virtue of "Sapanule" is not confined to the immediate relief of pain in any part of the living organism, but is efficacious in curing all diseases of the skin, eruptive or otherwise. The great usefulness and the luxury of Oriental Baths has been fully established. The time and expense necessary to enjoy these places them beyond the reach of many. A bottle of "Sapanule" can be used for a number of baths, and will be found as agreeable and efficacious as those given with such elaborate appliances, and is within the means of all."—*The New York Evening Post.*

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It restores the nutritious elements which are taken from the flour in bolting. No ordinary Baking Powder or anything else used for raising bread does this.

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